The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873. NUMBER 8.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FRENCH PATTERN
BONNETS AND HATS,
At Wholesale Only.
DALY, LOEB & CO.,
144 & 146 Wabash-av.,

Will open their large importation of FALL STYLES of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Our whole stock of Millinery, comprising all the latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, together with an unusually large assortment of Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers, is now complete.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

OFFICE OF
The Mercantile Agency
Corner Washington and State-sts.

Jobbers, Manufacturers, Bankers, and grantors of credit, are invited to examine the September edition of our Reference Book, some advance copies of which have just been received from our Printing Office. Subscribers entitled can get a copy on application.

R. G. DUN & CO.

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Every 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an efect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

VAN'S
Ranges, Broilers, &c.
No. 36 STATE-ST.
S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

August 25, 1873.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Marsh & Bowles, since September last, for a large scrotal Rupture on right side. After wearing their Radical Cure Truss faithfully, I find myself perfectly cured and sound as ever I was. Any sufferer wishing to communicate, may address me,

A. MORSE,
186 South Jefferson-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, the only Truss that will CURE RUPTURE; all kinds of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately made, applied, and satisfaction guaranteed, by MARSH & BOWLES, 163 Washington-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

IRON-WORKS.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,
Corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.
CLARK & RAFFEN..............Proprietors.

Manufacture all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, &c. ALSO, IRON RAILING AND GRATING, FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS. BANK VAULTS MADE A SPECIALTY. All orders filled promptly in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Operating Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BROWN STONE CO.,
Of Bass Island, Lake Superior.

Are now unloading at Walker's Dock, corner Harrison and Franklin-sts., some 18,000 cubic feet of BROWN OR RED SANDSTONE, of very superior quality, and in large blocks. The attention of Architects and Builders is invited. For further information apply to EDWIN WALKER, at Docks; WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.; GEO. P. LEE, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

233 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, Aug. 26, 1873.

All parties are hereby cautioned against having any dealings with E. B. Roberts in our name or on our account. ROE BROTHERS.

We will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business for the purpose of supplying country customers, as [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Life & McGillis, in the Saloon and Billiard Hall, No. 45 South Clark-st., basement, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Life is to pay all debts and collect all accounts due said firm. HENRY LIFE, D. McGILLIS.

Chicago, Aug. 28, 1873.

UNION LITH. CO.,
1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 MICHIGAN-AV.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. [illegible], Superintendent.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to............$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS.
BEST THING IN THE WEST!
3,000,000 Acres—11 Years' Time—7 Per Cent Interest.
Beautiful Arkansas Valley.

No part of the principal payable for four years.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

"I have never passed through a better or so good a tract of land. I failed to detect so much as any single acre, in any one place, which was not capable of easy and profitable cultivation. I found the richest soil, susceptible of the easiest cultivation; abundant flowing water from springs and streams; the sweetest-flavored and most wholesome water in wells, in permanent supply, at an average depth of fifteen to twenty feet below the surface; a pure, bracing air, entirely free from miasma or other unhealthful influences, with a climate peculiarly favorable for agricultural operations."—Extract Report of Henry Stewart, Agricultural Editor American Agriculturist.

"I never passed over an equal extent of land with a better average of quality; perhaps never any which was altogether so good."—Extract Letter E. A. Curley, Special Cor. "Field," England.

For exploring tickets, circulars, &c., address Chicago office 77 Clark-st. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.
A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Com.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,
No. 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE!

Great Bargain if taken within three days—75 by 160 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av. Price, $15,000, subject to the taxes of 1873. Terms—$5,880 cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. This property will be worth, in less than five years, $800 per front foot. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Commission Merchants,
Room 3 Union Building.
C. H. M'CORMICK. HUGH ADAMS. C. H. ADAMS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1873.

Owing to the interference of our mail with that of C. H. McCormick & Bro., we find it necessary to change our firm name to McCORMICK, ADAMS & CO., said change to take effect September 1.

Thanking our friends for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.

A. H. MILLER
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,
183 & 185 Wabash-av.,
Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
AT
WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.

HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale Booksellers,
136 State-st., Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,

Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., and does PRINTING, of all kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialties.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

200
PIANOS AND ORGANS
TO RENT AND FOR SALE
On the Most Favorable Terms.
W. W. KIMBALL,
COR. OF STATE & ADAMS-STS., CHICAGO

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY TWO DAYS
MORE in which "we sell" our Goods
TEN PER CENT
DISCOUNT.

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. Our NEW GOODS for the coming season are being received.

ELY & CO.,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

FOR SALE.

CRIBBAGE BOARDS,
CHESS AND CHECKERMEN,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Special Commissioner's Sales,
WITHOUT REDEMPTION,

Of lots 17, 56 and 57 in block 1, and lots 14 and 15 in block 3, in Poynts' subdivision of W ½ N E ¼ Section 28, Town 39, N R 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and of lots 18, 19, and 55 in block 1, lots 42 and 43 in block 2, lots 28 and 29 in block 3, and lots 29, 30 and 31 in block 4, in same subdivision, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, August 30, 1873, at the east door of the old Court House, on Clark-st., in Chicago.

BENJAMIN D. MAGRUDER,
Special Commissioner and Master in Chancery.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October next. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned,

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
Montreal, Aug. 13, 1873.

BARLEY MALT,
FROM PRIME No. 2 BARLEY.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. RUMSEY, Grain Broker,
156 Washington-st., Room 30.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
[illegible] State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

WANTED—Space about fifteen feet square for the most elegant Show Case of Fine Goods ever exhibited in this country. Any one having such a space to dispose of, address 40 River-st. OTIS S. FAVOR.

A Fine Horse, Buggy & Harness

Complete (a handsome outfit), which I will exchange for lot or lots near city limits. Inquire at 280 State-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Office North Chicago City Railway Co.,
OFFICE, 439 North Clark-st.

Persons holding "passes" of this Company are requested to return them to the office and procure tickets instead. Passes will not be good after Sept. 15.

V. C. TURNER, Pres.

NOTICE.

Whereas, one Chas. D. McGuire has been representing himself as an agent of mine, and collecting money due me, I hereby caution all parties that neither he nor any other person is authorized to collect without my written authority.

B. LIEBER, Wine Merchant, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT STORM.

Immense Damage Caused in New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

Buildings, Trees, and Fences Torn Down and Scattered to the Winds.

Over One Hundred Vessels Driven Ashore and Many Lives Lost.

Wharves and Breakwaters Swept Away by the Force of the Waves.

Fruit Crops Entirely Destroyed in Many Localities.

The Coast of Prince Edward Island Lined with Wrecked Vessels.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—Accounts of the recent disastrous storm in this Province are continually coming to hand. The damage in the town and county of Pictou has been very great. Fences, gates, and, in fact, everything capable of being moved by the wind, are scattered around the streets and fields. The leaves of fruit trees are blasted and withered, and gardens generally present a most deplorable appearance.

A new wharf, in the course of construction for the Vale Colliery Company, near Pictou Landing, was almost entirely demolished. A portion of the railway at Pictou Landing was also washed away.

The schooners Jesse Hoyt and Leading Star, and brig Willard Brae, went ashore on the Fisher's Grant side of the harbor, and at least twenty other schooners were driven ashore on the same side. On the Pictou side the public wharf and a few others have been damaged. The cellars and warehouses along Water street were flooded, and quantities of flour, salt, and other perishable articles injured or destroyed.

Four bridges were washed away at Port Hastings, where the gale was also severely felt.

There are seven vessels ashore at Port Mulgrave, four at Pirate Cove, four at Port Hawkesbury, and four at Port Hood. The wharves are all gone at Port Mulgrave. Several barns and houses were blown down, and one child was killed at Cape Jack by the falling of a house.

Eastward of Halifax the gale was the fiercest that has swept over this country for years. Buildings, trees, and fences blown down in every direction. Two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Ray.

Some accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the Province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within the radius of 200 miles the fences, trees, and barns are prostrated, and the shipping damaged. In Hantsport three schooners broke away from their moorings and were seriously damaged. The fruit crop of Kings County and adjoining counties suffered terribly, but no estimate of damages can be formed now. Thousands of bushels of choice fruit are scattered over the ground.

The Cunard steamer Alpha arrived from Cow Bay this afternoon, and gives further particulars of the gale there. The following is a list of the vessels ashore: Schooners Onward, Olivia, Mary, Octavia, Jeddo, Welcome Return, W. N. Hale, J. B. Gilkie, W. D. & Maggie Wood; brigs J. Troop, Orloff, Alice Stuart, La Plata, Hattie Bland, Lucy E. Beside these, a large number of vessels have been dismasted, but are not ashore. Many small fishing schooners have been generally smashed up beyond all hope of identification. The whole number of disasters to vessels at Cow Bay amounts to fifty, including vessels ashore and dismasted. So far as ascertained, but one life was lost,—that of a pilot, whose name is unknown.

During the night of the gale, the crew of the brig J. Troop being in great danger from tremendous seas breaking over the vessel, Capt. McA[illegible] a boat hauled over the sand a distance [illegible] miles, and launched to succor the exposed crew. The boat was manned by Capt. McArthur, Ralph Candor, and Capt. Martell, and these brave fellows were successful in saving the lives of those on board, eight in number, who would in all probability otherwise have perished. After this the gallant boat's crew started to the rescue of the crew of the Pomona, but their boat was swamped at once, and they had to return. The crew was subsequently safely landed.

The effects are terrible. Not in the memory of any resident has such destruction been known. At the breakwater, erected at an enormous outlay, the sea played fearful havoc. All the new work and a portion of the old are gone. The docks were also destroyed. At Belonies wharf almost all the new work is also destroyed. The damage to the wharves mentioned it is expected will reach nearly $100,000, while other damages, including shipping, will probably foot up over $100,000. It is expected that over 100 vessels have been driven ashore at the several harbors of Cape Breton.

Following is an additional list of vessels ashore at Sydney Harbor: Schooners Guide, Victoria, Amelia, Georgiana, Ellen Jane, Margaret Jane, Knight Templar, Josephine, John Gilpin, Mary Jane, Temperance, G. W. Moore, Mary and Charles, J. R. Homer, Eliza Christie; barks Venture and Ontario.

It is said that the above list does not contain all the vessels destroyed, as a fleet of French schooners put in there during the gale, and in all probability many of them have been wrecked.

Eight vessels are ashore at Greysborough, and every wharf in the harbor there and a number of stores are destroyed.

Brig Nepina is ashore at Sand Point.

In Antigonish County, many barns are scattered to the winds, and the destruction to the crops is immense. The wharf at Antigonish is destroyed, and a schooner which was fastened to it driven ashore.

A man named McAlden was drowned there.

Four vessels are ashore at Bayfield.

The Cathedral in Antigonish is badly damaged.

There is great excitement in North Sydney, C. B., where the disastrous effects of the gale were severely felt. McKay & Corbitt's and Moore & Ingraham's wharves were damaged to a considerable extent. The Presbyterian Church was lifted 30 feet, and a number of buildings unroofed. The telegraph office and six bridges were carried away. It is estimated that the damage to shipping at Sydney will amount to $75,000. The bark Lancashire is also wrecked. Bark Eureka, of New York, is reported bottom up off Brador Light. A corpse was lashed in the rigging floating beside the wreck.

It is thought many lives were lost, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list of the casualties.

Schooner Samuel Jones is ashore at Cheticamp, C. B. Schooner Flirt is ashore at Gaysboro, and her cargo lost. It is reported that there are upwards of thirty vessels ashore at Point Caledonia, C. B. Particulars from that place and Glace Bay have not been received. Schooner Chester is among the list of wrecked vessels.

At Cow Bay all the vessels are damaged and beached. They extend around the head of the bay from the breakwater. Besides Colliers, a large number of French fishing schooners, names unknown, which had taken refuge there during the gale, were crushed by coming in contact. Other vessels were swamped.

When the gale commenced there were forty vessels in the harbor of Cow Bay. About 3 o'clock p. m. they all began to drift, and by 7 o'clock, of the thirty in sight of the steamer Alpha, all but two were adrift. Scarcely a single sailing vessel escaped damage. A messenger who rode over yesterday from Glace Bay to Cow Bay, reports immense damage there. It is feared that the damage to shipping in the Gulf has been serious.

The Prince Edward's Island ship James Duncan is ashore near Wallace. The bark Undine is reported ashore on the north coast of Prince Edward's Island. The northern shore of Prince Edward's Island is reported as being literally strewn with wrecks and wrecked material. Further intelligence from Cape Breton is anxiously looked for. It is apprehended that many vessels in addition to those reported, have been lost or are ashore at some of the coast ports. As most of the vessels from Cape Breton ports are at present insured, the loss to some of the insurance companies must be heavy. Over 10,000 tons of shipping chartered by the Block-House Mining Company has been destroyed at Cow Bay.

At Chatham, N. B., on the gulf shore, the storm was fearful. The booms on the rivers are nearly all destroyed, also an immense amount of property. Three vessels are ashore at Richibucti, and it is feared that many more are yet to be heard from. A bark and two schooners are ashore below Pugwash. The tide at Wallace, Cumberland County, rose three feet higher than ordinarily. During the storm ten vessels went ashore between Antigonish and Harbour Au Bancher.

The losses of Halifax underwriters by the recent gale at Cape Breton, as far as known, are $200,000.

A dispatch from Glace Bay to-day says that four vessels are ashore there, but the shipping facilities at that port are unimpaired by the storm, the coal supply being continued as usual.

A late dispatch from Cow Bay gives the number of vessels ashore there as 26. Ten are afloat, partly damaged, and two dismasted. Twenty fishing crafts were saved. The vessels saved were inside the breakwater.

At Port Caledonia several vessels were dismantled, and many ground up. The destruction of so many colliers has caused an advance in freights, and it is thought coal, this fall, will materially advance in price.

The gale did considerable damage in the vicinity of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. About two miles of railway track at Charlottetown were destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A telegram received at Gloucester to-day brings the news that at least a dozen of the fishing vessels sailing from that port were more or less damaged in the recent gale on the Nova Scotia coast. Several of them are ashore, and two were wholly wrecked and all hands lost.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Man in San Francisco Confesses to Have Had a Part in the Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—A man named Irving, in jail here, confesses himself the murderer of Nathan, of New York. He says the housekeeper's son got him to do the murder. At the suggestion of Washington Nathan he determined to use chloroform. He thinks the name of his confederate was McNally. The following is the substance of his confession this evening:

The dog was stolen from a ship carpenter's chest. I know where his shop is. We entered the house at the basement. The housekeeper's son went in and left the latch up, so we could get in without trouble. After we got into the cellar, I heard the bell ring nine. It seemed to me an hour or an hour and a half that we were there in the dark. It seemed long to me; perhaps it was not so late. When the man came down and said he had finished the old man we went up-stairs. He had struck the old man five or six times on the head. When he saw he was going to fall he was afraid the fall would startle the folks. He caught hold of him and laid him down. I've got in my house in New York some Pacific Mail stuff, some Boston, Hartford & Erie, and some other things. There is a small memorandum-book I took from the old man. Several pages are in Hebrew. There are some names. There's "Albert Endoza," "Samuel," "Lewis Cummings, Fourteenth street," and "Dr. Leo." We only got between $6,000 and $7,000. The safe was open when we went up. [illegible] while the man washed his hands and face. They had blood on them. When we left the old man's room he stopped to look out of the door. As he did so he took hold of the castings and left blood-marks there, the prints of his fingers. We then concluded we would not leave the house that night. It was opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a good many policemen around. We were afraid we would be seen and arrested. We stayed till about 6 in the morning. Just as we went out of the front door a man was passing on the other side of the street with a tin pail. He looked at us. Then a girl came along—(a shop girl). She looked around and took particular notice of us. My wife is in New York, and I have a daughter 15 years old. I don't want to tell you the names of either of these men, because it may not be right. I have told the Chief of Police, but I am afraid they are not going to work about it the right way. I've been expecting to see it all come out ever since. I don't want to be hung, but am willing to suffer just punishment. I was born at Sunnyside,—they call it Irvington. I am related to Washington Irving.

The man says his name is John T. Irving. He came here Tuesday, a sailor in the British ship Coulnakyle. He confessed to the second mate, and gave the name of Brown. He was thought to be insane. The Commissioners of Lunacy could not determine, and he was remanded to jail. He appears sane.

FIRES.

Further Particulars of the Gloucester, Mass., Conflagration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The new City of Gloucester was the scene of a destructive fire last night, commencing at midnight and continuing till 5 o'clock this morning. It swept out nine large stores on the square from Hancock to Centre street, and destroyed between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of property. The *Cape Ann Advertiser* was burned out. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is well covered by insurance, and it is a singular fact that so far as known the Gloucester insurance officials do not lose a dollar. Had it not been for aid from abroad, the whole town would have been swept away.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—A fire here, last night, burned five blocks. The loss is $75,000. The proprietors of the *Cape Ann Advertiser* are among the sufferers.

ROCKFORD.

Verdict in the Hogan Poisoning Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Aug. 28.—A verdict was reached by the coroner's jury in the Hogan poisoning case, to-day, which lets in no light on the dark and mysterious affair. The verdict is that deceased came to his death by arsenic, administered in a manner and by an agent unknown to the jury. By the death of Hogan one of his sons makes $10,000, having insured his father's life for that amount last December.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Prospectors who returned to Ashland Sunday report the discovery, 10 miles south or Penaka, Col., of a range of another large iron mountain accessible from the Wisconsin Central line. Experts say the specimen ores brought by the party contain 50 per cent of magnetic iron.

President Phillips and party arrived at Ashland on Tuesday, and say the Central Railroad will be completed by Nov. 1 10 miles south of the iron range and 90 miles north of Stevens Point, leaving a gap of 30 miles, mostly graded, to be finished next spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 28.—The contract has been let for grading fifty miles of the Iowa Pacific Road, east from Sac City toward Fort Dodge, to Ingersoll & Phelps.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 28.—The survey of the proposed line of the Grand Junction Railway has been completed from this city to Beardstown and an effort will be made to commence operations at once.

The Perry County (Ark.) Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 28.—Late accounts from Perry County state that Sheriff Hamlaugh, who mysteriously disappeared from Perryville at the time of the visit of the Adjutant-General to that place, has returned, and is preparing to leave the country. Manes and his party are still in arms, hiding out in the mountains. The posse that have warrants for his arrest are still hunting for him, though he is reported to have left the country.

HARVEST-HOME.

Summer Festival of 5,000 Farmers of Whiteside County, Ill., at Morrison.

Social Reunion of the Farmers of Marshall County---Picnic of the Nevada, Ill., Farmers.

The Farmers of Greene County, Ill., to Hold a Mass-Meeting, Sept. 3.

Whiteside County Grangers' Harvest-Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 28.—The numerous and powerful Granges in Whiteside County, in pursuance of a custom begun last year, held to-day their harvest-home picnic on the fair-grounds, half a mile south of this place. At half-past 10 a procession formed under the orders of President B. E. Logan, a leading farmer in this county, and formerly Penitentiary Commissioner, and Marshal John McElath, and moved towards the grounds, headed by a brass band. The head of the long line of double and single teams, many of them decked with flags, or carrying the banners of the respective Granges, had reached its destination before its rear had begun to move. The first of them arrived at 11, and it was 12 before the last arrived, the whole line being about three miles long. Among the mottoes on the banners which were carried in the procession were, "Monopolists Must Go Down," "Farmers, Cling Together," "Middlemen Must Learn to Plow," "Farmers' Produce Pays for All." There are in this county twenty-six Granges, with an average membership of seventy-five, and all of these organizations were well represented, while some were present in a body, accompanied by their families. By the time that all the carriages had arrived and been packed within the inclosure, which, though large, could hardly contain them, there must have been over 5,000 persons present, consisting chiefly of Whiteside Grangers, but including delegations from Ogle, Carroll, and Lee Counties. So far as Granges are concerned, Whiteside is the banner county in Illinois, and many of the leading members in the State organization reside within its limits.

The place selected for holding the picnic was admirably designed for that purpose. Numerous trees gave abundant shade, while the hall in which fairs are held, and the grand stand accommodated many more. The judges' stand was chosen as a place from which to do the talking, and was decorated with flags and banners of Granges. Among those present were D. W. Dame, of Carroll County; O. E. Fanning, Secretary of the Grand Lodge; A. Woodford, Lecturer of the Grand Lodge; E. V. Lapham, Overseer of the Grand Lodge; and W. P. McCallister, Gatekeeper; Mrs. D. W. Dames, Maggie J. Lapham, Miss E. Galder, Mrs. H. P. Garrison, who are also officers; Prof. D. J. Pinkney, of Mount Morris, and others. The Hon. H. C. Burchard arrived here this morning, but did not take any part in the proceedings.

After a song by the Round Grove Glee Club, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Winey, of Morrison. There was music by the Sterling Band, and then Prof. Pinkney made the chief address:

He, with them, had endured many days of toil, but, after working in the heat of the sun to provide for his family, he found himself unable to take recreation at Newport or Long Branch, and nobody tenderly offered him $500 that he might take a vacation to gain strength to raise more grain, so he took cheaper recreation, and came gladly to meet the friends who surrounded him, and with whom he was asked to have a quiet talk and a little social enjoyment. He had not expected the vast multitude that he saw around him, and it needed more voice and ability than he possessed to speak to them satisfactorily. His time for speech-making was over, and he only talked what he thought. He knew that this was a meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry. They had called and prepared it, and were present in vast numbers to complete it. They welcomed with pleasure those engaged in other labors who join with them in a desire to have a clear field and a fair fight for honest industry in the country. They should rejoice, since they possessed a free country, fertile soil, and a mild climate. The sun and showers came subject to no tariff; winds and waves cooled and refreshed, and no man had yet placed tax on them. In these respects they had fallen into the hands of God and [illegible] man. Newspaper-men wrote about farmers; [illegible]body spoke [illegible] now. In parlors, senate, and courts [illegible] of farmers, since they were a big m[illegible] of the people, who had taken it into their heads to hold meetings for themselves, [illegible] not after old style, when farmers met in hidden schoolhouses, had an address from some parson or lawyer, some licensed talker, and then discuss pumpkins and corn. If farmers had kept on holding those old-style meetings, they would not have been as much abused and advised as they had been; but now farmers met, and actually talked not only about how to raise things, but how to get value for them, and that there were people who stood in the way of farmers getting value for them. It was monstrous that farmers should have the temerity to meet and actually consider the relations other branches of business bore to theirs. They were presuming to look after monopolies, and asking what they were doing—land, bank, railroad, tariff, and Government official monopolies. To live on the farm they must look beyond it, and see where their produce went. In this they were simply trying to do themselves good. Why should not they dare to inquire into the doings of their official servants? They had the right to consider the way in which public officers discharged their duties, though some thought it presumptuous, and quoted the text that officers were ordained of God, but he was inclined to believe some of them were ordained of the other individual. Yet they had two attributes of divinity; they were utterly irresponsible, and their ways were past finding out. They talked of healthy farm boys and rosy-cheeked farmer girls, but they would not put their own daughters at any such business. The sentimental side of farming, such as the dewy violets, grassy lawn, and murmuring rill, he would pass over. They came from city people on visits in the country, who never did a day's work in the sun, but lay in the shade. There were three classes of society,—farmers; those who changed the forms of things they produced, like millers, tanners, &c., and the class of common carriers and merchants combined, who changed the places of articles and who sold, the most lucrative place in society. If a farmer was a mere wart on society he would be put out of the way, but his productions lay at the basis of all wealth. Farmers were useful citizens, and entitled to support, yet since the war farm produce had lowered and manufactures had gone up. The manufacturers were paid twice where farmers were once, and bankers about ten times and railroads fifty times as much, not holders of watered stock, but men who manipulated roads, and ran freight lines. They were paid $20,000 as Presidents of roads and did not do five days' work. There were farmers who had enlarged farms, but they had done it out of the souls and bodies of their wives and sons. Must they be so pinched as to turn out their children so that they were unfit for decent society? Did other classes add in their wives' and daughters' time to their capital? Not at all. He thought common justice required the farmers to properly educate their children, but it could not be done when they were worked fourteen hours a day. They must have leisure. Nobody wanted to follow such stupefying toil in this country. Those present were men who must change that. They had discovered they could not get along since monopolies combined against them. The first one they noticed was railroads, and they pitched into it first, since it was nearest them. Corn cost 25 cents here and 85 cents at the East. Somebody got the difference, but the railroads did not get all. They had tried to legislate last year, but he feared it was a failure, for railroads had too much money for them. Vanderbilt calculated just how much people could live on, and let them have it, and spent the rest in buying more railroads. The law did not reach such men. They made the law and lawmakers. Capital would win unless there was a long and a strong pull. These men would not voluntarily give up their unjust gains. They had found, in some respects, that the protective tariff was another evil. He was a good Republican, and did not want them to run away. A neighbor of his bought a suit in Chicago costing $25 and weighing six pounds. That would cost the speaker $2.60. The work on it cost $4.00. Protection did that. They had been told a reaper cost $36 and was sold for $160, and sewing-machines $10. He did not know that he could argue the free-trade question clear out, and while we were so much in debt they must have tariff, but not one which protected everybody but the farmers. Direct taxation he did not want. In a few years there would be no pine left in Michigan. Why, then, tax Canada lumber? He could not see through it. Arguments for protection were generally local arguments, each man wanting a tariff to help his special interest. By combining, they had succeeded in carrying their tariff. Banking was another evil. Banks paid 20 per cent, and why, then, should they have a bonus of $20,000,000? They talked of the gold basis of currency, but he believed all gold was used to gamble with in Wall street. Our financial arrangement would soon be changed. All these combinations were used to crush the farmers and other poor classes, therefore the farmers had common cause with the merchants and mechanics to fight against monopolies. The money power controlled the National and State Governments, and poured gifts upon officers. Congressmen who had been in straitened circumstances and blacked their own boots, suddenly felt they were unable to live on $5,000 for three months' work. But worse than all these corruptions was the fact that men who did these things stepped out boldly, like Carpenter and Butler, and defended what they did, since their constituents wanted them to live like gentlemen. Grangers were begged not to meddle with politics. Postmasters and revenue officers were frightened at the idea of any party changes. Grangers were not trying to break up any party. On the issues of the war he was Republican. That party was started when needed, and has done great good. If it now had work to do it could not be killed. If there was no work for it, in the name of God and humanity let it die. He was simply seeking reform, and would go with any party that gave it to him. If the old parties would not get out of the way, it was their fault if they were hurt. Let them leave their dead issues and work in the present, but to do anything they must organize. When the time comes to vote, they could pick the best men out of the nominees and say nothing of party. When they showed that they had a reserve power and used it well, politicians would bend to them. Even Gov. Beveridge began to think they were good boys and very patient, and that railroads would yield some time. He felt that now he saw the hand that was hidden four months ago, and he was going to listen to the farmers' voice. He had promised to stand by the farmers, and sung his song.

"Lie, my babe, and slumber,
My Commissioners guard your bed."

Farmers had a severe fight before them, and in union lay their strength. If they were determined and united, success was before them. As for himself, he should stand by them to the end.

After the close of Mr. Stickney's speech, the farmers left the stand, and, while some picknicked in the shade of trees, others shared of plentiful and admirably-cooked dinners, spread in the hall of the fair grounds by ladies connected with the Granges, and which proved that the art of cooking has been carried to perfection in Whiteside County.

After a recess of an hour and a half, the audience reassembled and listened to five-minute speeches from representatives of the various Granges in the county. These gentlemen, in their brief talks, gave accounts of the progress of their organizations, and touched summarily upon the purposes for which the order of the Patrons of Husbandry was founded. The most widely known of these speakers was C. C. Buell, who was pressed for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and who belongs to the first lodge organized in Illinois. He found the cause of the present depressed condition of the farmers to arise from the various relations they sustained to other industries, and also to the present political situation. Formerly, Government was looked on as something which did justice equally to all, ably and honestly, while now public officers were corrupt and unjust, and the Government was a mere disbursing agent. Civil reform was what was needed, and appointments should be made independent of the Executive, who now had an army of retainers everywhere.

Mr. Adams confined himself to the evils of corporations. They must be remedied by law alone. There were laws enough, but men were needed to enforce them. The people must elect representatives who would not accept free passes or bribes from railroads. Farmers must elect good men, who would not have needless long sessions. He was also in favor of a double-track road from Chicago to New York, built by the Government.

Other speakers referred in plain terms to the salary-grab, which was also referred to by numerous mottoes, one of which read: "Salary-grabbers take back seats." It was stated that Grangers could not be bought out by Republicans or Democrats; but, if members of those parties, politicians included, would come into the Granges and take back seats, they would be received. Railroad charges could be regulated, since the rates were fixed on plank roads, ferries, etc. All that the producers of the Northwest had to do was to shut their granary doors, and in a short time the consumers would be begging them to open them, and be willing to pay any price. At present, the pork-packers met in convention and settled the price to be paid farmers for pork, and the latter had to take it. It was necessary for farmers to go into politics, since through that agency alone could they obtain the desired reforms. It was looked on as desirable that there should be a producers' party to nominate candidates for Federal and State officers, but not wise to have a Grange party, since that was a secret organization. They must, however, vote only for men, from President down to county officers, pledged to execute the laws made by the people, and to interpret them as the people meant they should be.

The services were concluded by singing the Doxology, after which the audience was dismissed for one year. The day was everything that could be desired, warm and breezy. The speeches were generally brief and to the point, and all went away delighted. There was no drunkenness, and no disorder of any kind. Mr. Burchard went over to the grounds, [illegible] in the proceedings, or appear near the speaker's stand. His course on the salary-grab question seems to be generally disapproved by the farmers of this county, and no surprise was shown that he did not manifest himself, since this feeling was known to him.

A Farmers' Picnic in Whitefield, Marshall County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 28.—A farmers' picnic was held at Sugar Grove, in Whitefield, Marshall County, to-day. The day was auspicious, the grove arranged with stages and seats, and the occasion all that could be desired. Some two thousand of the sturdy farmers met in conclave, with their wives, sons, and daughters, and the occasion was spent in speech-making, social cheer, and recitations of various kinds.

Mr. John Williams was chosen President, Messrs. George Ichales and Livingston Roberts, Vice-Presidents, and David McDonough and John Barrett, Secretaries. The soul-stirring fife and drum furnished the music of the occasion. In taking the chair, the President said they had met together to exchange ideas and hear some good speaking. They had come together to investigate their cause of grief, and to seek a remedy. What the result may be, God alone knows. Revolutions never go backward.

Mr. Robert Curry was the first speaker introduced. He spoke to-day partly as a citizen to citizens, and as a neighbor to neighbors, concerning our common industry, interests, and pursuits, and as a farmer to farmers. It was time we had a clearer field of labor, and in his remarks would take a general view of topics concerning it. He alluded to the marvelous and rapid development of the country in one hundred years of its colonization, its great cities rivaling those of the Old World in wealth and brilliancy, rising as if by magic, and of its grand plains, forests, and rivers, as if some ancient planet had been opened to us, deeming it an extraordinary country,—a new world in fact. He thought we could correct the mistakes made by the governments of the Old World. He compared the nobles, farmers, and peasants of England with the farmers of America, the former having their functions of the land-owners and legislators, the farmers the managers, and the peasants the laborers of the lands in England, while our farmers exercised all these functions, and especially the latter. We had met to organize, discuss, and understand what were our rights, and then maintain them. We had let our interests fall into the care of moneyed monopolists and railroad corporations that have no souls. All the transportation passing through the Erie Canal was paying tribute to Commodore Vanderbilt. A French philosopher had said, "Make a nation poor, and then you can spoil their liberty." We must take charge of our affairs or we may be reduced like the peasants of England. It may not come by conquest, as theirs, but in some different form. In England, the liberties of the people are few. Germany is one vast barrack of camp and tent. France is incompetent to maintain her liberty. He alluded to the divine right of Kings of the Scriptures; to submit to the powers that be; but as the men of the Revolution didn't, so will we not submit to it. He explained vested rights as that of a man having a deed of a farm and the right to use and dispose of it as he chose, and sell the crops at what he could get. Railroads, by the right of eminent domain, had private property given them for public use and convenience, and was theirs for a public concern and subject to legislative regulation. The railroads claimed the same right to regulate their own tariffs as did the farmer his crops, and, while a farmer would be indignant towards a government for not allowing his corn to be sold above 25 cents a bushel, a public corporation—railroad fares—could be regulated by law. He urged the farmers toward higher attainments, morally, socially,

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

SCIENCE.

Session of the American Scientific Association at Portland, Me.

Abstracts of Papers on Various Topics.

The Sun---Glass---Aboriginal Architecture---Metamorphism of Rocks.

Entomology---Rivers in the Mississippi Valley---The Preservation of Forests.

From Our Own Reporter.

THE SUN.

Charles A. Young read a paper "On the Possibility that the Sun, While Mainly Gaseous, May Have a Liquid Crust." There can be very little doubt that Faye, Secchi, and others who hold that the sun is mainly gaseous, are correct in this; the smallness of density cannot possibly be explained on any other supposition. At the same time, the eruptional phenomena which are all the time occurring on the surface almost compel the supposition that there is a crust of some kind which restrains the imprisoned gases, and through which they force their way in jets with great violence. Prof. Young suggests that this crust may consist of a more or less continuous sheet of descending rain,—not of water, of course, but of the materials whose vapors are shown to exist in the solar atmosphere by means of the spectroscope, and whose condensation and combinations are supposed to furnish the solar heat. The continuous efflux of the solar heat is equivalent to the supply that would be developed by the condensation from steam to water of a layer about five feet thick over the whole surface of the sun every minute of time. As this tremendous rain descends, the velocity of the falling drops would be retarded by the resistance of the denser gases underneath; the drops would coalesce until a continuous sheet would be formed; and these sheets would unite and form a sort of bottomless ocean, resting upon the compressed vapors beneath, and pierced by innumerable ascending jets and bubbles. It would have an approximately constant depth or thickness, because it would re-evaporate at the bottom nearly as rapidly as it would grow by the descending rains above, though probably the thickness of this sheet would continually increase at some slow rate, and its whole diameter diminish. In other words, the sun, according to this view, is a gigantic bubble, whose walls are gradually thickening and its diameter diminishing at a rate determined by its loss of heat. It differs, however, from ordinary bubbles in the fact that its skin is continually penetrated by blasts from within. The hypothesis leaves the question of the solar spots untouched; it is consistent with either of those most in vogue at present, none of which, however, seen to be entirely satisfactory. Prof. Young added an explanation of the narrow disk-fringes seen at the moment of totality in a solar eclipse, showing them to be optical interference effects, caused by the sudden changes of the temperature of the air at the edge of the shadow. The twinkling of stars is analogous in many respects.

GLASS.

Lewis Feuchtwanger read "Remarks on the Manufacture of Glass, and the Plate-Lime Glass." The incalculable benefits which the discovery of glass has rendered to mankind, not alone for purposes of daily life, but also for higher objects in the cause of science, such as the microscope and spectroscope, must lead us to believe that attention ought to be paid to bringing this art to greater perfection than has been done so far. Ever since 1550, when Agricola gave the first detailed description of the art of glass-making, very few improvements have been made. The same materials, the same tools, the same furnace with its "glory heat," and the same unscientific manipulations, have been used these 323 years, excepting the discovery of Le Blanc, in 1792, which was the use of carbonate of soda by the decomposition of common salt; the production of achromatic lenses by the experiments of Faraday, Herschel, Bontemps, Fraunhofer, Dale, and others during this century; and latterly the introduction of Siemen's reheating furnace. But the common glass-maker has not yet learned that certain equivalents according to the atomic theory are indispensable for the production of a chemical composition; all he knows is that 100 pounds of sand and 50 pounds of an alkaline [illegible] or potash, or soda, will give him, on exposure to a great heat, the transparent substance called glass. Stachiometry has not yet been introduced in this art, while other arts have undergone gigantic metamorphoses.

ABORIGINAL ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. S. H. Morgan, of New York, gave an address on "The Architecture of the American Aborigines," beginning with the northern and partially village Indians. Communism determined it. They lived by groups,—several families under one roof. When America was discovered, there were two classes of aborigines: the roving and the village Indians. The Iroquois connect these two. All Indian tribes are of one stock, except the Esquimaux. After noticing the progress in the mechanic arts and agriculture, Mr. Morgan divided the Indians into nations and confederacies. The government was a societas, not a civitas. The popular ideas of the village Indians are false, because their largest houses were supposed to be those of great chiefs, when, in fact, they were those of small families.

METAMORPHISM OF ROCKS.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt read a paper on "The Metamorphism of Rocks." The various changes which rocks undergo under the influence of water, air, and various causes, and the changes in molecular structure, were briefly noticed, and the use of the name of metamorphic rocks, as now generally applied to crystalline strata, considered. While some geologists had supposed that many of these, such as gneisses, greenstones, serpentines, talcose, and chloritic rocks, were igneous products, more or less modified by subsequent chemical processes, others maintained that they were formed by aqueous sedimentation, and subsequently crystallized. This was taught by Hutton; and when, early in this century, the crystalline rocks of the Alps were shown to rest upon uncrystalline fossiliferous strata, it was suggested that the overlying crystallines were newer rocks which had undergone a metamorphosis from which those directly beneath had been exempted. This notion spread until the great crystalline centre of the Alps was considered to be in part secondary, and even of tertiary age. The history of the extension of this notion to Germany, to the British Islands, and to New England, was then sketched, and it was shown that similar crystalline rocks, from supposed stratigraphical evidence, came to be referred to formations of very different ages in paleozoic or more recent geological time. The author then detailed the course of study by which he had been led to question this notion; he showed that, according to Favre, there was no longer any evidence in the Alps in support of the view above noticed; that Sedgwick, in England, and Nicol, in Scotland, had rejected the views of the paleozoic age of the crystalline schists regarded by Murchison as Cambrian and Silurian; and finally gave the observations by which he (the speaker) had satisfied himself that the crystalline rocks of the Green Mountains and White Mountains, and their representatives alike in Quebec, New Brunswick, and in the Blue Ridge, were more ancient than the oldest Cambrian or primordial fossiliferous strata. He showed how folding, inversion, and faults had, alike in the Alps and in Scotland, led to the notion that these crystalline soils were in many cases newer than the adjacent fossiliferous strata.

ENTOMOLOGY.

John Le Conte, M. D., read a paper: "Hints for the Promotion of Economic Entomology in the United States." The beginning of the American school of Entomology may be considered as made in 1817, by Thomas Say. The Entomologists of that period were essentially species men, namers and describers of the unknown objects with which they came in contact. The second period in the history of American Entomology began in the decade from 1840 to 1850, a most important epoch in the intellectual history of the country. He referred to the excellence of the works published by the Smithsonian Institution. Of all the branches of Zoology there is none more intimately connected with the great agricultural interest than Entomology. The entire sum expended by Congress and by our various Legislatures for this purpose, from 1770 to 1869, does not equal $1,000 a year; yet the damage done by insects annually in the United States cannot be less than $300,000,000. There is no other department of the animal kingdom, there is no other branch of natural history, which requires for its elucidation greater industry or higher powers of scientific analysis. Before any science is capable of practicable application, that science must be well advanced, or at least its general principles established. The series of books recently published by the State of New York, is only a monument of presumption and ignorance. Students must study those orders which have been heretofore neglected. A new series of works is absolutely necessary, and will be published. The Doctor went on to state what should be the nature of the new work. Of the great number of insects which are to be found in any given part of the earth, comparatively few are capable of becoming so numerous as to affect plants injuriously. But the intelligence of man, in the process of civilization, destroys the balance which previously existed as to any species which may have become injurious. If this check to their increase is removed, they suddenly become very destructive to one or another of our agricultural productions. In this case there are but two courses to be pursued: Either abandon the crop until they are starved out, or, by some contrivance of human intelligence, destroy the larger part of them. The latter is, and probably will continue to be, generally adopted. This new system of checks he divides into (1) those requiring personal diligence; (2) personal labor assisted by contrivances; (3) automatic contrivances not requiring personal attention; (4) the production of diseases; (5) the introduction of parasites and other enemies. He proceeded to enumerate the different classes of insects which can thus be destroyed; and expatiated at considerable length upon the benefits to be derived from this work, the value of property the insects destroy, the methods which should be taken to exterminate them; and closed with a reference to men who are doing much to forward this end.

RIVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

"The Descent of Rivers in the Mississippi Valley," was a paper treated by Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio. For only a few of the streams of this valley has the elevation of the channels been taken. Such observations are highly important for topographical purposes, because, while there are no falls, chutes, or important rapids, the descent of the channel is approximately uniform. Between points only 100 or 200 miles apart, it is nearly proportional to the distance; and the elevation of the adjacent country may be obtained with a barometer, or merely by short side levels, using low water as a base. The paper gave in figures the elevations at different points on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and other large rivers. The intersecting line of a plane 1,000 feet above tide commences at the Southwest, on the Rio Grande, near Cualvo; thence proceeds in a course along the base of the rolling or hill country, turning the Colorado; thence to the neighborhood of Fort Worth on the Trinity (1,100); and, by another curvature to the south and east, around into the Valley of the Red River; up this stream into the Indian country, a distance not yet determined, doubling back on the north side to the Valley of the Arkansas. The Colonel went on to trace this plane, bringing it around the buttresses of Tuscumbria, and cutting the tops of the hills near Lexington. Up the Allegheny it intersects the mouth of Maunch Creek, 1,000 feet above low-water mark. It passes 435 feet above the surface of Lake Erie, intersecting the slopes of its southern shore, near their tops, leaving below it a large space in New York, and on the north of the lakes, in Canada. In the Lower Peninsula of Michigan there are very few points that reach up to it,—the highest prominence of Mackinaw Island being 200 feet below.

THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Franklin Hough read a paper on "The Preservation of Forests, and Their Effects upon Climate." The presence of stately ruins in solitary deserts is conclusive proof that great climatic changes have taken place within the period of human history in many Eastern countries, once highly cultivated and densely peopled, but now an arid waste. Although the records of geology teach that great vicissitudes of climate, from the torrid conditions of the coal-period to those which produced the glaciers of the drift, may have in turn occurred in the same region, we have no reason to believe that any material changes have been brought about by astronomical or other natural causes within the historical period. We can only account for the changes that have occurred since these sunburnt and sterile plains, where these traces of man's first civilization are found, were clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, except to ascribe them to the improvident acts of man in destroying the trees and plants which once clothed the surface, and sheltered it from the sun and the winds. As this shelter was removed, the desert approached, gaining new power as its area increased, until it swept over vast regions once populous and fertile, and left only the ruins of former magnificence. In more temperate climates, the effect is less striking; yet it is sufficiently apparent everywhere, and throughout our whole country, and especially in the hilly and once-wooded, or in the level and swampy regions of the Eastern and Northern States. The failure of springs and wells, the drying up of brooks which once supplied ample hydraulic power through the summer, and the increasing difficulty of securing water for canal navigation and wholesome water for cities, are becoming every day something more than a subject of casual remark. They are destined to become a theme of careful scientific and practical inquiry, to ascertain how these growing evils may be checked, and how the lost advantages may be regained. We regard the ocean itself as the source whence the moisture precipitated in rains is mainly derived. Its area changes not; the exposure to solar heat is uniform; and, except as varied, within fixed limits, by the revolution of the earth's axis in the revolution around the sun, there are no astronomical or other causes that should sensibly change the annual amount of general evaporation from the surface of the ocean from year to year or from age to age. The vapors raised from the sea are distributed by the winds over the land, and descend as rains where mountain-ranges, forests, and other causes favor condensation. It is probable that the Gulf of Mexico furnishes more vapor for rain than the Atlantic Ocean (for the United States, of course), its influence being felt throughout and beyond the great basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In a work which I recently prepared for the Regents of the University of the State of New York, I was able to collect from all sources, and from various periods, at some stations for almost half a century, a large number of rainfall records within the State of New York; and, in a volume published within the last year by the Smithsonian Institution, there is a much more extended series for the whole country. These extensive series are not enough to determine with any show of accuracy the secular changes, if any, that may be going on in the amount of precipitation of rain and snow. Although they reveal great irregularities in series of years at any given locality, they do not justify us in supposing that, in the general average of periods, the amount is sensibly increasing or diminishing, although they do show, in some cases, greater tendency to drought for a series of years together, and often a more unequal distribution of rain throughout the years. This growing tendency to floods and droughts may be directly ascribed to the clearing up of woodlands, by which the rains quickly find their way into the streams, often swelling them into destructive floods, instead of sinking into the earth to reappear as springs. Aside from the direct effect of shelter and shade afforded by trees, the evaporation of rain-drops that fall upon the leaves, and the chemical action of the leaves themselves, have a marked influence on the humidity and temperature of the air beneath and around them. The contrast, in a very dry season, between an open and sunburnt pasture, and one interspersed with clumps of trees, must have been noticed by every careful observer; and the actual relative profits of farms entirely without trees and those liberally shaded, everything else being equal, will show, at least in grazing districts, the advantage of the latter in the value of their annual products. The fact that furniture in houses too much shaded will mold is a familiar and suggestive instance of the humid influence of trees; and the aggregate results of woodland-shade may well explain the fullness of streams and springs in the forest, which dry up and disappear when it is removed. The economic value of timber, and our absolute dependence on it for innumerable uses in manufactures and the arts, the rapidly-increasing demand for it in railroad-construction, and the positive necessity for its use in the affairs of common life, even where its use as fuel largely supplanted by the introduction of mineral coal, are too obvious for suggestion. It is this necessity, rather than consideration of climate or of water-supply, that has led, in several countries of Europe, to systems of management and regulation of national forests as a measure of governmental policy and public economy. Such systems have been devised to a greater or less extent in Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Italy, France, Denmark, and Sweden, and more recently in British India. The extent of State forests in France is about 3,120,000 acres, to which may be added 5,335,000 acres belonging to communes, corporations, hospitals, and other public institutions,—making the whole extent of forest under the management of the Forest-Administration 8,465,60 acres, or about 13,226 square miles. They are distributed largely over the country, a large proportion being in the departments of the East. Legislation in France having in view the preservation of forests, chiefly dates from the ordinance of 1669, which fixed a certain time for the cutting of forests belonging to the State. The clause was inserted by the statesman Colbert: "That, in all the forests of the State, oaks should not be felled unless ripe; that is, able to prosper another thirty years." The present French forest-code was established in 1827. It intrusts the care of public forests to the Ministry of Finance, under a Director-General, assisted by two Administrations, one charged with the management of forests and the sale of products, and the other with the police of the forest and the forest laws. In the departments there are thirty-two Conservators, each in charge of one or more departments, according to the extent of forest in each. The immediate supervision is intrusted to gardes generaux, who personally superintend the work of forest-guarding. They live in a forest, and act as police over a certain range. They personally observe the operations, and report all infractions of the law. No timber is cut until marked, and most of the saw-mills are owned by the Government, and rented to the wood-merchants. The system has been extended to Algeria, where several rainy days have been added to July and August by forest-culture. These details might be extended, but they would not have a practical application with us, because our States, as a general rule, own no large forests, and we have no strong central organization or means of enforcing the stringent regulations which make their system a success. The title to lands in our older States, where the evils resulting from the loss of forests are liable to be first and most severely felt, has already passed into the hands of individuals; and, from the theory of our own system of government, the power that must regulate and remedy these evils must begin with the people, and not emanate from a central source. With us there are no great estates entailed on future generations to keep together, and promising a reasonable hope of reward to the family for a heavy investment in their improvement; nor is there a reasonable prospect that the landed estate of a wealthy citizen will pass unimpaired and undivided through one generation of his descendants. It should also be remembered that, from the peculiar nature of forest-culture, one generation must plant for another to reap, as the age of a full-grown tree very much exceeds that of a human life. The investment for land-planting and protection must be carried with interest into another century, and for the benefit of a generation unborn. These considerations present a problem, difficult, it may be, for solution; but I have confidence in the ability of our American people to work out a practical system adapted to our social organization and our general theory of law. We must begin at the centre of power, and that centre is the circumference. We must make the people themselves familiar with the facts and the necessities of the case. It must come to be understood that a tree or a forest planted is an investment of capital increasing in value as it grows, like money at interest, and worth at any time what it has cost, including the expense of planting, and the interest which this money would have earned at the given date. The great masses of our rural population and land-owners should be inspired with correct ideas as to the importance of planting and preserving trees, and taught the profits that may be derived from planting waste spots with timber where nothing else would grow to advantage. They should learn the increased value of farms which have the roadsides lined with avenues of trees, and should understand the worth of the shelter which belts of timber afford fields, and the general increase of wealth and beauty which the country would realize from the united and well-directed efforts of the owners of land in thus enriching and beautifying their estates. A measure of public utility thus commended to their notice by this Association would doubtless receive their respectful attention. Its reasons would be brought up for discussion, and the probabilities for the future, drawn from the history of the past, might be presented before the public in their true light. Such a memorial should embrace the draft of a bill as the form of a law, which should be carefully considered in its various aspects of public interest and private rights, and be best adapted to secure the benefits desired. In this great work of popular education, agricultural societies and kindred associations may do much by promoting a spirit of emulation, and offering premiums for the most effectual results. In a recent premium list at the Highland Agricultural Society, of Scotland, I notice fourteen prizes offered, amounting to 100 sovereigns in medals and coin, for approved reports upon the subject of tree-culture in its various relations. The example is worthy of imitation. The necessities of European Governments lead to the establishment of schools of forestry, for instruction in the sciences that find application in the growth, preservation, and removal of timber. About a dozen such schools exist. The necessity for special education in this department is sure to arise in our own country. Our educators would act wisely in taking this under consideration. Some enlightened benefactor could make his name famous by inaugurating such a movement. However much the public may favor, there will still arise the need of laws to regulate and protect the growth of timber, as management of roads, &c. Let us consider some of the measures which a State might adopt for the promotion of this end, without interfering with private rights: 1. By withholding from sale lands chiefly valuable for timber, and by establishing laws by which the State might realize the profit from necessary thinning-out. 2. By exempting from taxation for a limited time lands planted for timber. 3. By offering bounties to counties, towns, and individuals for the greatest number of trees planted and made to thrive. 4. By requiring rail and other roads to plant trees by their waysides. 5. By imposing a tree-tax, payable in tree-planting or money,—the money to be expended in planting trees; this might be under local supervision. 6. By protecting trees by the wayside by adequate penalties. 7. By requiring the elements of science applicable to forestry to be taught in the public schools; special schools might ultimately be founded. With respect to the failure of water for hydraulic power, or navigation, or city use, until woodland-shade can be restored, we must depend upon reservoirs, which obviously should be under the same control as the canals, &c., themselves. But, where needed for hydraulic power only, they should be intrusted to private interests, and Government should only enact general laws regarding them. There may be cases in which a State would be justified in making reservoirs for hydraulic power; but the expense should ultimately fall upon the interests concerned. In the State of New York, measures have already been begun for the preservation of forests. In 1872, the Commission of State Parks was instituted, to guard the region of the Adirondacks. Already the first right step has been taken, in the discontinuance of sales for non-payment of taxes. No inclosed grounds, no keepers, no ornamentation, will be allowed. Means of access from various places will be maintained, and in some places there will be canals. Important questions, involving the supply for State canals, the restoration of hydraulic power, and possibly the water-supply of New York City, are, at some future time, to be discussed. These questions are not limited to a particular State, but concern the whole nation, and I would suggest that this Association might properly take measures for bringing them to the notice of our several State Governments and of Congress, with respect to the Territories; and that a special committee be appointed to memorialize these several legislative bodies on the subject.

FOSSIL.

Humors of Life-Insurance.

The following *brochure* was suggested by the famous Winston-Homans imbroglio. All about how Shep. Homans ceased to be Actuary for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the whys and the wherefores, with sundry other particulars of interest too numerous to mention, will be found embalmed below:

NURSERY-RHYMES FOR CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

SING A SONG OF SIXTY.

Sing a song of sixty
Million dollars stored,
Six and thirty Trustees
All in a Board.
When the Board was opened
How they voted "Yes!"
In support unanimous
Of the worthy PRES.!

PRES. was in his office
Counting o'er the money,
VICE was with an agent
Looking bland and sunny;
Actuary angrily
Was auditing his woes,
Along came Unanimous
And nipped off his nose.

SHEP.

Shep. was an Actuary,
Shep. was a sport,
Shep. came to my house
To audit a report.
I went to Shep.'s house,
Shep. was on his yacht,
Shep. was beaten in the race,
Audit he would not.
Shep. was growling at his luck
In his little bed,
Down came the Board and put
A mansard on his head.

NEW JERSEY.

Town-Building in the Barrens.

Vineland: Its Origin, Founder, Feuds, and Prospects.

A Queer Attempt to Colonize West Jersey.

The Woodhull Orgie There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 14, 1873.

People who like maps,—and you can travel a great ways very cheaply on a good map,—must often have wondered what the Almighty's design was in protruding Southern New Jersey into the sea. Look at your map now, and you will see a long peninsula of sand, loam, marsh, scrub-woods, and sluggish streams, occupying all that part of New Jersey south of Trenton, or more than 100 miles. This peninsula had no railroads whatever up to a very recent period. Just prior to the War, a road was dropped from Philadelphia to Brighton; and I remember to have been present at that creek-side village when it was opened with much Jersey cider-wine and speech-making. In 1863, shoddy and oil had so much money to spend that the road was extended to Cape May.

Two years prior to that extension, or in 1861, a very remarkable invasion of West Jersey was made on the line of this road by a young Pennsylvania Dutchman named C. K. Landis.

VINELAND BEGUN.

This Landis was a born land-speculator, with two parts cunning, three parts showman, and half a part of grit about him. Something suggested to Landis the value of Temperance as a habit and a commodity, and he has steadily kept it in mercantile use, and founded communities upon it. Glib, posted, but uneducated, active and thrifty, and always nosing around, he learned that fortunes could be made from the poor and orthodox as well as from the rich and extravagant.

A few miles from Camden, which is the Jersey ferry of Philadelphia, there was an old settlement where the land was poor, but convenient to market. Buying a considerable tract for a small amount, he endeavored to collect a community, and be the founder of an establishment. His art was imperfect, and he lost his investment.

In 1861, as I have said, Landis came to Millville, a glass-making town of rising note, 40 miles from Philadelphia. This place stood in the white sand, surrounded with scrub-woods, on the upper courses of the Maurice River,—a woods' town in an uninviting, lonesome forest of such haggard trees that the winds made no noise in them; and, from ocean to bay, across 60 miles of Jersey, the land was known as Skindigun.

Six miles above Millville, a great patch of 30,000 acres lay almost uninhabited, and Landis bought most of it for less than $2 an acre.

LANDIS' LITTLE GAME.

He profited by his past experience, and began with far more method. The Legislature at Trenton was induced to put the whole tract into a township named Landis,—for our Romulus is not without his vanity,—and this township was given special legislation as to the manner of settlement. Amongst other things, the sale of liquor was to be prohibited within it, and all parcels or lots sold from the tract were to be forfeited and return to the proprietor, unless a certain grade of improvements should be made as provided for in the deeds. "S. T. 1861 X" might have been Mr. Landis' motto,—a sure thing from 1861 for ten years.

His method of advertising was model and effective. He proceeded to the country papers of New England and New York, and offered each publisher a lot at his new town of Vineland, valued at $300, provided one column of standing matter should be inserted for the period of one year. Some of those lots have since brought $300 at sale. These local advertisements, staring the staid New England community in the face from week to week, brought, through the cold, bleak winter of that region, visions of a new Plymouth, where ice and snow should be unknown, fruit be perennial, and New England rum abomination. They sold their cider-presses and apple-sarse mashers behind them; they bade farewell to the big sledges and the Kentucky apple-trees on the hill-side. Every man imagined himself to be a John Robinson or Roger Williams; every woman was Ann Hutchinson or Sojourner Truth. There has been no such opportunity to see the fullness and revival of the Plymouth character, and all that was needed to make the exodus consistent was, the burning of a few rumsellers and Antinomians by the way.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

Landis was waiting for them with the emblems of their faith carefully paraded,—a grubbing-hoe and an axe, a Temperance-pledge, a grim kind of hymn, and a town-meeting. Behind Landis, as capitalist and half-profiter in the scheme, stood the amused millionaire, Richard D. Wood, who differed from Landis only in the kind of blowing. *He* was a glass-blower.

The majority of the immigrants had sold their all to reach the new Eden, and had to look destiny in the face. Some flunked; some pined; some broke the commandment against taking the Lord's name in vain. The majority reversed Prince Arthur's decision,—"As good to die and go, as die and stay;" of these, some lived to finish the couplet:

O me! there is murder in this sand;
Heaven take my soul, and Landis keep my land!

But the great enterprise did not flag. A high, morose piety, congenial to the landscape, marked every Down-Easter's face as he swung his axe and hewed broad ways, like those which lead to destruction, through the immemorial forests of the gallinipper and the sand-fly. The native Jerseyman, who burnt charcoal in the woods, looked on with envy at the man who could "penure" better than himself, and who never did anything to be sued for. "He's a maniac," said the Jerseyman.

"He's a heathen," said the Yankee.

PENTECOST.

All manner of strange sects were united in the wilds of Vineland. There was the Seventh-Day Baptist, who tilled his field on Sundays, and heard the church bell on that day with a look as if to say: "Forgive them! they know not what they do!" There was the Socialist, who looked upon Landis from the beginning as a tyrant, and thirsted to divide his residue. There was the Spiritualist, who turned the tables nightly on everybody but the boss-proprietor. The Bloomer woman wore her togs in those refreshing solitudes, with none to molest or make her afraid. Everything bifurcated, idiomatic, splenetic, whangdoodlish, or brain-cracked assembled at Vineland. They worked all day and debated all night. The Unitarians and Congregationalists swung full choruses to and fro of Sundays. The Baptist preacher challenged the Methodist, though both were totally immersed in the improvements of Vineland. And, when any man raised his voice and said the thing was a cruel fraud, and would be reclaimed by the barrens and the woods, they said: "Go thy ways! go thy ways! Thou art Ananias and Sapphira!" I am told that the great Mr. Meeker, who afterward founded far-distant Greeley, came down to Vineland, and predicted, in the columns of the New York *Tribune*, the failure of the place. He analyzed the soil, grazed on the clover, chewed some of the hay and spat it out of his mouth, saying, "Humbug!" Vineland merely remarked that he had never been fed on good hay, any more than a jackass, and "stopped" the *Tribune*, as it has been stopped so many times since.

ISAAC AND REBECCA.

About 1865, Mr. Landis secured a wife and an advertisement together by engaging the affections of the niece of Gen. George G. Meade, whose father, Commodore Meade, opposed the match, called Landis a poor white, and threatened to brain him with one of his colossally-advertised sweet-potatoes. They shut the Commodore up in a lunatic-asylum, and carried out the nuptials. The old man pined, took his bitters, and was buried with his fathers. Gettysburg and Vineland were now the two great victory-fields of the War.

THE PATRIARCHAL HABIT.

About 1869 or 1870, Vineland seemed to have come to its worst. On almost every house there was a sign: "This property for sale." The newspapers had turned upon it. All Jersey derided it. Faction had broken out within it. But its salvation laid in the fact that nobody could sell out or get away. Mr. Landis pursued his policy inflexibly. He sold out those who did not improve according to their agreements, and was lenient with those who sought to co-operate with him cheerfully. He brought in new elements constantly to encourage the old, and still sold them ground more and more remote, so as to improve his intermediate property. In any event, he was personally secure.

To induce manufacturers to settle at Vineland, he gave ground and subscribed to the stock. He gave an old building, which was falling in ruins, to the Methodists for a seminary, and raised a subscription of $10,000 in Vineland to make them come. His cheek was like the brazen angel's; his industry was that of the wood-tick. And, to crown all, he built a railroad, compelling his settlers to subscribe to the stock, in order to give his emporium a direct route to New York.

This railroad was, under Landis' Presidency, forty-seven miles long, and was built with $1,000,000 of stock, and nearly as much in bonds, at the rate of $36,000 a mile, including rolling stock. At Atchison, it joined the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which had cost $7,000,000, according to the official statement. Critics say that the cost of the road was not above $16,000 on the mile, and that the building of it was a job. It has never paid a cent; but Mr. Landis sought out Jay Gould, revealed to him the fact that he could make this road a direct freight and ferry-line to Baltimore, and tap the Baltimore & Ohio and the Delaware Railroad system, and indulge in new speculation in the stock; and Mr. Landis unloaded his stock, and put at least another $100,000 in his pocket. Hence the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which may have an important bearing upon the future.

Mr. Landis at home was the boss of everything,—of highways, police, county appointments, State and Federal,—Postmaster at $2,200 a year, and oracle and judge. He was thus able to enliven the town by getting up a little opposition to himself; but, says he, "I don't care how much clatter there is in the pot while I put on the lid."

The problem always was at Vineland, how to support life upon a five-acre lot; for everybody bought a little parcel under Landis' high prices, and he had no desire to sell farms. About 1870, the problem was practically settled by the successful introduction of small manufactures, and by the growth of the grape and small fruits. The town is a success, but not so to all. Two hundred and fifty-five pieces of property are advertised to be sold by the Tax-Collector in Vineland, as I saw on the very day of the celebration of its twelfth anniversary.

There are now eight shoe-factories at Vineland, with 300 operatives; two shirt-factories, with 100 operatives; a clothing-factory, with 150; a glove-factory, with 114; four lumber and box-making factories, with 50 operatives; ten blacksmiths, a wallet-factory, a button-factory, a machine-shop, a book-bindery, besides flour, leather, tin, brick, and other makers. There are three weekly papers and several monthly publications, Landis taking great stock in printers' ink. The population of the township is 10,500; of the town itself, about 6,000; and it is the fifth or sixth post-office in New Jersey in importance. The boss is now seeking to get some of the greater sewing-machine companies to settle on his paradise, and offers them, among other things, the cheapest labor in New Jersey. The only towns of proximate importance in West Jersey are Millville, with 6,000 people, and Bridgeton, with 7,000,—both thriving with manufactures.

The success of Vineland has stimulated the planting of similar experimental settlements in other parts of this region,—three of which are known as Clayton, Newfield, and Wenona.

APPEARANCE OF THE TWELVE-YEAR OLDER.

I have been thus explicit as to a place of comparative unimportance, in order to introduce an account of the twelfth anniversary of Vineland and its celebration.

The morning of the 8th of August, a procession was formed in Vineland, and the column of Plymouth-Rockers moved to the Park, where "Twelve rounds were fired from the Parrott-gun at the precise hour in the day that Mr. Landis drove the first stake at Vineland, twelve years ago." The procession formed, of course, on "Landis avenue," near the Boulevard, and was composed of the cornet-band, the martial corps, the military, the fire-company, the school-children, two weekly newspapers, (carefully excepting the discontented *Independent*), three sewing-machine companies, the Landis steam, flour and feed mill, etc., etc. "The streets," says one of the tractable papers, "were lined with one mass of humanity;" and we are further told that the house-tops and awnings were crowded. How this could be, with the population of the place, rests in the eye of faith. Because we are told that "Some estimated the company in the Park as high as 2,500."

THEN LANDIS SPOKE,

and I shall permit the refractory paper to characterize his speech. Thus says the wicked *Independent*:

> We go to the Park, and listen to the yearly report of the doings of the Historical Society; hear the old, romantic Landis speech, that harrows our soul down to the hardpan, by accounts of wrestles with that little ax that cut down the first tree on the Vineland sod, and pitched battles with the somber-visaged Jerseyman, who used to cast covetous eyes at the embryo charcoal that Landis was wickedly and wastefully diverting from the coal-pit to the corner stakes of 10-acre farms.
>
> We have heard that speech so often that we feel competent to judge of its merits and the perfection of its rendering. We have heard it at princely receptions and at plebeian mass-meetings; on the 4th of July, the 8th of August, and the last Thursday in November; at meetings of both the Grant Club and the Farmers' Club. It has gladdened weddings and christenings, and saddened funerals. It has warmed the blood of the capitalists at railroad-meetings, and soothed the nerves of the people at indignation-meetings. We have listened to its rounded periods when the speaker soared like the eagle of Jove, or squatted like the toad of St. Patrick. It is unnecessary for us to give a report of this venerable slice of oratory. You all know it by heart. You will recognize "My *dear friends*." The cutting down of that first bean-pole on the Vineland sod, you are familiar with. The Sibylline leaves of prophesy you have been pelted with often. That grand financial venture, known as the Vineland Railway, which has filled so many of your pockets with stock-dividends, you are as familiar with as your Bible. Those cheap platitudes about honesty, and truth, and justice, and virtue, in the abstract,—strangers which were strangled in his gates ten years ago,—you have listened to with disgust scores of times. Those long periods, fat with vanity and egotism, are too old for the protection of the patent laws; you don't need to have those repeated to you. The boasts about the Spartan courage of the man, physical and moral, have rung in your ears and set your hair on end for a decade; you don't require us to expose to your horrified gaze the sky from zenith to horizon alive with loaded and cocked revolvers of the literal and figurative patents. You know the man is as brave as "Mary's little lamb." The furious harangues about the enemies of Vineland and the foes of Landis, have given you the nightmare in the day time, many a time.
>
> Truth compels us to admit that there was one new story in the speech. It was about that venerable old Vinelander, 95 years of age, who used to walk 7 miles to see and encourage Mr. Landis in his wrestle with the brush and charcoal-burners. This old gentleman was a prophet beside whom Isaiah was a slouch. He had married at 60, and raised twelve children, and in times near the beginning, when railroads were undreamt of, and there were no highways in South Jersey save rabbits' tracks, he had lifted up his eyes and foretold that, in after years, there should rise up a vast city called Vineland, whose streets should be lined with *wholesale stores*, and no liquor. The prophecies of this hoary-headed patriarch had greatly strengthened Mr. Landis' brow and palms, and had added mightily his armory of revolvers and agents in fighting the enemies of Vineland. Mr. Landis gave the name of this wise man from the pines; but an old Jerseyman who has lived on the tract for sixty years had the impudence to tell us that no such man lived in this neighborhood during those long years. Is it possible that this is a fact founded on fiction?
>
> Mr. Landis wound up his speech by advising his "dear friends" to "nail their flag to the mast and keep out of debt,"—a doctrine which many who heard him, and who owe him for their farms, wish he had promulgated when they made their purchases. The speech received not a murmur of a cheer until finished.

A wicked *Independent* is certainly good reading in this new Plymouth sand.

Next Prof. Wilson showed how Vineland had six public schools, and was now erecting a High-School building. The usual verbiage of school-teachers in experimental towns, to the extent of half-an-hour's talk, backed up this one fact. Fireworks were let off in the evening, and there was a dance in the Plum-Street Hall afterwards.

There are some nine kinds of

DEBATING SOCIETIES

at Vineland. The Young People's Debating Club is now lustily discussing the following: "*Resolved*, That war has done more to advance civilization than religion."

The Iona Literary Society begins with the reading of Scriptures nightly.

The Scientific Association begins with a double-header on Darwinism, and votes, in conclusion, "to extend its sympathies to the absent members, with regrets for the loss they have sustained." It also makes the question for debate, "Should education be compulsory?"

The Third Quarterly Convention of the State Association of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress was held at Vineland nearly at the date of its twelfth anniversary. Poor, raw-boned Woodhull appeared and spoke for gate-money. "Her boldest and most startling utterances called forth the loudest applause," says a town-newspaper. "Col. Blood" was there; and Spiritualism received no consideration, Matrimony being the point d'appui. "The attempt may be made," says the paper, "to reduce these doctrines to practice here in Vineland; but we think the resolutions of approval were passed under strong mesmeric, and perhaps spirit, influence."

Notwithstanding all this nastiness and superstition, it is said that there are 4,000 orthodox church-members in Vineland. It is boasted, too, that a town based on total abstinence sells $95,000 worth of grapes a year. What must be done with these grapes but to make domestic wine? And this leads to a tempest in the tea-pot. Uri Caruth, editor of the anti-Landis organ, says:

> We have been informed that the representatives of the *Sun* and *Herald* were invited to the house of Mr. Landis on Friday evening, and that they drank "domestic wine," and otherwise enjoyed themselves, until midnight,—becoming, as they admitted, considerably "set up." During their revelry, Mr. Landis gave them the necessary information on which to found their reports of Vineland. The reporter of the *Sun* gives, in its issue of the 11th, a column and a half of what he saw and learned in Vineland, all emitting the genuine Landis odor. From that report we clip the following:
>
> "Almost every one has wine of his own manufacture in his dwelling, and there it is drank."
>
> We extract the above simply that we may brand it as an outrageous, uncalled-for, and damnable libel on the character of the people of Vineland. The libel is Mr. Landis', if his speech before the Judiciary Committee was reported correctly, and we have never heard it disputed. That almost every one here has wine of his own manufacture in his dwelling is a *lie*, and every Vinelander who has lived in the place a year knows it.
>
> If we dare defend the town against these Landis lies, the people tremble in their boots, and begin to listen for an earthquake that is to bury the place in eternal ruin; but they allow this wine-bibber, who places the bottle before New York reporters, to libel the place without a whisper of protest. Out upon such craven servility!

Caruth, aforesaid, is said to be the best writer in the State since Charles Jay resigned from the Newton *State Sentinel*. He is already making Vineland warm with internal friction.

FINIS.

Thus, raggedly and from all sorts of queer elements, the Yankee Falstaffians have recruited for their raid on South Jersey. They have literally made the woods howl. The foxes have no holes, and the birds of the air no nests there. They have made a neat, humming town. The Jersey people dislike them as a set of herring-eaters and savers-up of bitter apples. They go to Cape May and work for lower wages than the Jerseymen dare. The leading maker of modes there is a Vineland woman, and Bloomers and bearded men stalk the fashionable beach like Danes on Saxon coasts.

The town is overwhelmingly Republican, and in favor of the next man. It is a success, a beauty, and a curiosity; and it may lead to the dense peopling of this sandy bar. Its police expenses are but $75 a year. The good old Quaker society of Salem and Woodstown berate it as a gathering of lunatics and infidels; but it has built a new railroad, and enlivened all this part of Spain.

As to the railroads of this region, I may set them down to conclude with:

The West Jersey Railroad has 128 miles of track, and stock and bonds amounting to $3,700,000. It uses only eighteen engines.

The Camden & Atlantic Railroad is but 60 miles long, and requires only nine engines. The stock and obligations are $2,250,000.

There are nineteen railroad corporations in New Jersey, with 910 miles of road, 520 engines, $57,000,000 of funded debt, and $115,000,000 of debt and stock. The cost of these roads and equipments is $105,000,000. Six of the nineteen pay dividends.

GATH.

Life Insurance—A Few Plain Truths.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 2[illegible]

The "Equitable Life Assurance Society," of this city insists upon fitting the cap on its own head. So be it. It was not the purpose of the discussion originally opened through the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to make a personal issue of the important questions involved in a fair comparison between the Mutual and Joint-stock systems of life insurance, but rather to present the arguments advanced on either side in such a manner as to lay before the public a clear statement of the natural results of given methods in the conduct of a vast business interest. It became necessary, in consequence of the flood of misrepresentations which had been widely circulated, to go directly to the core of the subject, and to show wherein the inherent defects of a Joint-stock enterprise imperiled the stability of a life company founded upon that basis; and, in order to make the comparison between the two systems as definite and convincing as it was possible to do in the limited space at command, the leading Company organized under each of the rival plans was cited as an example. But in making this selection of the Mutual Life on one side, and the Equitable Life on the other, it was also distinctly announced that they were taken as the representative bodies—not necessarily to be regarded as in antagonism to each other. One represented the very perfection of the Mutual system, as proved by the long experience of thirty years of active and prosperous life; the other represented the best elements of the rival plan, with fourteen years of diligent effort at its back. The official records of these Companies, as laid before the State Superintendent, were taken as the basis of comparison, and from statistics assumed to be correct the superior advantages of the Mutual plan were deduced. No attempt was made to cast discredit upon the Equitable Company, nor was the hostility of that stock concern invited; the defects of the Joint-stock system were simply indicated, and the inevitable results of those defects were carefully discribed. But, apparently inspired by that "sweet consciousness" which causes the hero of the play to think fondly upon past escapades, the Equitable Company has chosen to apply to itself every criticism directed at the system it represents; and, having thus confessed more than has yet been charged, reveals the weakness of its cause by descending to evasions which it now becomes an imperative duty to expose. Yet, while truth and justice demand this exposure, it must be promised that the task is undertaken with reluctance, and that if blunt words be used, they are used only because the occasion demands plain speech.

The communication which appeared in these columns on Saturday last, under the signature of Mr. G. W. Phillips, Actuary of the Equitable Company, was in effect a confession of all that had been alleged against the Joint-stock system of Life Insurance—but it was an unfortunate production nevertheless. It professed too much and too little—too much when it misrepresented results, and too little when it attempted to be precise. It would be but a waste of time and space to follow in detail an argument loosely constructed and supported by incomplete proofs, yet, as the subject in dispute is one which closely touches the interests of a very large class of our citizens, one or two of the errors into which Mr. Phillips has been betrayed may be properly corrected before proceeding to the more important points in the case.

First—The Equitable, according to Mr. Phillips, "has, for several years past, done more new business than any other Life Company in the world, and its expenses should be larger, comparatively, than those of other Companies whose new business bears a much less proportion to their old." It is the misfortune of the Equitable that its "new business" leaves it much more rapidly than has ever been known in the history of any other Life Company. The reasons for the sudden sickening that effects the spirits of its policy-holders will be revealed presently. Meanwhile, here are the official figures—taken from Superintendent Chapman's Report for 1873:

	Mutual.	*Equitable.*
Old policies revived during the year 1872	2,131	713
Old policies increased in amount	3	None.
Total policies in force Jan. 1, 1873	78,146	43,135
Gross cash received for new and renewed premiums, '72	$14,381,363	$7,4[illegible]

Being interpreted, these figures mean that the insurers in the Mutual Life cling to that Company, revive their policies when through any accident those policies lapse, receive large dividends, and are certain of a profit because the business is conducted strictly upon the mutual plan. *Three to one* is the proportion of revivals in favor of the Mutual as against the Equitable, as the foregoing table proves.

Second—Mr. Phillips contends that the Equitable "secures to the policy-holders all the benefits that could arise from the Mutual system, with the added advantages of an outside amount pledged for their security, and the prudent management of the Society." Perhaps the best answer to this statement is the revelation of a few facts not generally known, but which must now be made public. These facts are:

1. That the Equitable Company is governed by a small clique of stockholders, who expended the enormous sum of $1,296,000 in conducting a premium business of $7,426,000 last year—while the Mutual Life carried on a premium business nearly double the amount of that of the Equitable with an expenditure only $55,500 greater.

2. That not only the accumulations of the Equitable Company are not the property of the policy-holders, but *not one dollar* of such accumulations is their property. Not a single policy-holder in that Company can throw his vote for the Directors and officers who have the fingering of its enormous funds—not one can exercise the slightest voice, much less control, in its management. The corporate powers, pursuant to its charter, are vested in Directors chosen solely by the holders of its $100,000 of capital stock, and this produces the monstrous condition of a majority, or the holder of $51,000 worth of such stock, wielding absolute, unchecked control over accumulations of nearly $20,000,000 contributed by its policy-holders.

3. That the stock of the Equitable is unattainable at a price five times above its par value—that is to say, $500 for $100—yet Mr. Phillips writes that the stockholders of the Company "have pledged as a guarantee of their good faith," that they shall "*draw legal interest only*." Seven per cent on a capital of $100,000 is $7,000—how, then, shall the immense rise in the value of this stock be accounted for? It is evident that the policy-holders of that Company do *not* derive from it "all the benefits that could arise from the Mutual system."

4 (and lastly, for the present). That *one officer of the Equitable Company receives an annual compensation of Eighty Thousand Dollars*, by virtue of a contract made with him by the clique four or five years ago. This also does not secure to the policy-holders "all the benefits that could arise from the Mutual system."

On this latter point it is hardly worth while to be more specific just now. The fact is sufficiently startling,—but it is an illustration of the possibilities of the Joint-stock system, and as such may be commended to the careful consideration of policy-holders who have not yet embraced the advantages offered by the purely Mutual plan of life-insurance.

There is much more to be said on this subject. To-day, a few only of the "rottennesses" upon which the State Superintendent has commented are revealed, as an essential part of the current controversy.

THE COURTS.

Right of Traders to a Trade Name—St. Ignatius College in Court—The Divorce Business—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

The title to the name of a tea establishment is the object of dispute in a bill yesterday filed by Joel Bigelow, in the Circuit Court, the complainant being proprietor of the "Pekin Tea Company's" tea store. Complainant alleges that in the year 1867, he went into business as tea-vender, and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Palmer Bigelow, using the name referred to to distinguish their establishment from similar ones in the city. The following year, circumstances occurred that caused his brother to retire, and the complainant purchased his interest in February, 1868, and is now perpetuating the name on South State street. Complainant avers that he has been to considerable expense to build up a good reputation, which he succeeded in doing, when M. Dalton and M. Johnston, whom he makes parties defendant to the suit, in order to acquire from him the goose that laid his green-backed eggs, also commenced selling teas under the style and title of the Pekin Tea Company, thereby misleading many of his old customers, and causing him pecuniary damage. Wherefore he prays the Court to enjoin the defendants continuing to so damage him; and the injunction issued.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE IN COURT.

St. Ignatius College, of Chicago, yesterday filed a bill for partition of Lot 62, in the subdivision of Blocks 27 and 28 of Canal Trustees' Subdivision, in the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 37, property left by Joseph W. Cannon, of St. Louis, one-half of which, and the dower, was conveyed to the complainant by the widow and three daughters, that being their share. The minor children are made defendants.

DAMAGES FOR SHOOTING.

Henry Thumann yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Barney Zillingler, in trespass $2,000 damages, and files affidavit for capias, alleging that he fears the benefit of any judgment he may obtain will otherwise be lost. The affidavit affirms that on the 4th inst. the defendant assaulted and shot plaintiff with a pistol, wounding him in the leg and causing injuries from which he has been since suffering. Judge Williams ordered a writ to issue, fixing the bail at $1,000.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Ellen McCaffery yesterday filed her bill for divorce from her husband, Michael. The bill alleges that the parties were married only last December, and, within a fortnight after the ceremony was performed, defendant struck her a blow that felled her to the ground and jumped on her prostrate form, inflicting such injuries that she became disabled, and had to take to her bed. He refused to work for her support, and offered her the alternative of her leading an evil life with his full knowledge and consent to obtain money for him, or his abandoning her for a woman who, he said, was ready to share her house, and whatever she could earn in that way, with him. She files an affidavit of defendant's non-residence.

Margaret Riordan petitions, in the Superior Court, for divorce from her husband John. The parties were married in London, England, and have a son 16 years old. Complainant avers that she has been brutally ill-treated, and that her husband threatens to sell off his property and leave her and the State; wherefore she prays alimony and that he be restrained by injunction. He is worth $10,000 in real estate, and has money in the State Saving Institution.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Samuel Goldstein et al., an order was made for sale of the estate, for a sum not less than $5,800.

A public sale at Marseilles of the stock of G. P. Baldwin was authorized, on petition of the Assignee.

Order of dismissal in the matter of William T. McConkle was yesterday made absolute.

On petition filed on the 11th inst., in the matter of Betsey Boilvin et al., the Assignee was ordered to sell the property therein named clear of all incumbrances.

In the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company an order was made dismissing the proceedings as to the supplemental petitions of C. A. Beckwith & Sons and Arthur Farrar & Co., to take effect as of July 12 last.

The accounts of the Great Western Telegraph Company of receipts and expenditures since proceedings in bankruptcy, were filed yesterday as ordered by the Court.

In the matter of Nathan Foster & Co. the creditors held a dividend meeting, yesterday, and declared 12½ per cent.

In the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company the examination before Register Hibbard as to the claims of Reeve and others will be resumed this morning.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

George R. H. Hughes yesterday distrained for rent on Smith & Coate's building on Columbia street, near Ulmann street, $750.

George B. Cornell yesterday commenced suit against George W. Gillett, in the United States Circuit Court, in case, $3,000 damages, being for infringement of improvements in metalic [illegible]

Hans and Dora Dehn yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Mary Hupp and a number of other defendants, for partition of the real estate of Dora's former husband, now deceased, Jacob Berger.

John Doyle and Peter Johnson yesterday commenced suit against the city in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages.

George F. Fyfe enters confession of judgment in the Superior Court against St. John Sherwood, for $456.13.

Cormick McKeone petitions for habeas corpus. He is confined in the County Jail on a capias for non-payment of debt, and alleges a variety of informalities in his incarceration. A hearing was granted by Judge Gary.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—George B. Cornell v. George W. Willet; case, $3,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,267—Appeal. 8,268—Appeal. 8,269—Henry Thumann v. Barney Zillingler; trespass, $2,000, and capias. 8,270, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—Appeals. 8,276—John Doyle and Peter Johnson v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,277—Joel M. Bigelow v. M. Dalton and M. Johnson; bill and injunction. 8,278 and 9—Appeals. 8,280—Suppressed for service. 8,281—St. Ignatius College of Chicago v. Maria M. Cannon et al.; bill for partition. 8,282—Hans and Dora Dehn v. Mary Hupp et al.; bill for partition of the estate of Jacob Berger. 8,283—Seeberger & Breakey v. Thos. Minwell; assumpsit, $500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—44,826—Ellen v. Michael McCaffery; bill for divorce. 44,827—Jane V. v. Jeremiah R. Mickens; same. 44,828—Charlotte Kett v. Alexander S. V. Mansfelde; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,829—Appeal. 44,830—Margaret v. John Riordan; bill for divorce. 44,831—George F. Fyfe v. St. John Sherwood; confession, $456.13. 44,832—Joseph S. and William G. Meade v. Miles B. Craft and John P. Weidman; assumpsit, $600. 44,833—Cormick McKeone v. Timothy Bradley; petition for habeas corpus. 44,834—Robert Hockenhull et al. v. Daniel Goodwin, Jr., et al., burnt records bill. 44,835—Michael Janscninsky v. John Otto; confession $346.50. 44,836—George R. H. Hughes v. Smith & Coates; distress for rent of building on Columbia, near Ulmann street, $750. 44,837—Chauncey Miller v. All whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,838—George W. Prickett v. Patrick Rocher; attachment, $143.6[illegible]. 44,839—A. Mellick et al. v. Same; same, $331.12. 44,840—David H. Dickinson v. Same; same, $[illegible]

RAILWAY-SIGNALS.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 25, 187[illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As two mechanical appliances—watches and telegraph—seem to be insufficient for the safe transit of passengers on railroads, I beg to suggest another safety-means, which could be easily employed on railways. A complete system of signals could be put up at a very limited cost, which would not only be seen by both engineers and conductors, but, in a fog or dark night, be heard by both as they passed them, showing when there was a train either before or behind on the same track for the length of a quarter of a mile. The conductor, by such an arrangement, would be able to stop his train, and thus avoid collision.

Should any railway-company see it to their interest to adopt this suggestion, the writer will be happy to communicate with them. I am yours respectfully,

GEORGE J. [illegible],
Civil Engineer.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Excursion Over the Chicago & Pacific Railway.

The Party Inspect the Road, Visit Elgin, and Return Home Happy.

Other Railroad News.

An excursion party, comprising the most prominent business men of the city, went out to the end of the track of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, near Elgin, yesterday forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the road-bed and taking a look at the populous and fertile country which is tributary to it. The leading spirit of the occasion was Mr. George S. Bowen, Mayor of Elgin and Vice President of the road, who was assisted by his brothers, Col. James H. and Ald. Chauncey T., and by Mr. Dobbins, the President of the Company. Between 9 and 10 o'clock several private omnibuses drew up at the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, and conveyed invited guests to the depot on North Branch street, where a locomotive, baggage car, and passenger coach were in readiness to make the trip. After the train started and all had taken seats the following were picked out as being the most prominent passengers: The Hon. H. A. Smythe, former Collector of the port of New York, and President of the New York State Loan and Trust Company; Mr. Williams, of New York; Lieut.-Gov. Bross; Congressman Farwell; the Hon. J. C. Dore; Mr. J. Irving Pearce, of the Third National Bank; Mr. William Richardson, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Charles E. Curtis, Director of the Third National Bank; Mr. James Walsh, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Mr. Henry Greenebaum, of the German National Bank; the Hon. Mahlon D. Ogden; Maj. Sheridan Waite; Mr. John Bunce, of Springfield; Mr. H. B. Bogue; Mr. Albert A. Munger; Mr. Burnham; Mr. Nathan Mears; Mr. B. F. Culver, of the Lincoln Park Commission; Mr. Canfield; Judge J. D. Platt, of Warren, Ill.; Col. Hough, and Mr. C. B. Brown.

Brief stoppages were made at nearly every station on the road, in order to give the excursionists an opportunity to view the most beautiful country in the vicinity of Chicago. Not a few old and wealthy settlers were picked up in these halts, and by the time the train reached the end of the road the party numbered fully sixty. The track ends rather abruptly a short distance from the farm of the picturesque Fox River, across which the Company is now constructing a staunch bridge. The excursionists were compelled to alight at this point, and foot it over the bridge for pedestrians, at the west end of which carriages were in waiting to convey them through the pleasant town of Elgin. The Northern Illinois Insane Asylum, and the Watch-Works were passed in the town, but the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of going through them, as the visitors desired. An hour was consumed in driving through one of the handsomest towns in the State, and then the road leading to the train was retraced.

The dusty and hungry travellers were somewhat astonished to find on their return an elegant cold lunch, with wine to wash it down, spread in the baggage car. Ample justice was done it in a very brief space, and then the train was ordered to proceed to the farm of Col. Hammond, where there are some famous fish-ponds. The latter were examined with much interest by the entire body of excursionists, Col. Hammond taking pleasure in explaining his ideas on the science of pisciculture, in which he is an adept. The whistle for home was sounded while the commercial gentlemen were still eagerly watching the movements of the inhabitants of the various troughs and ponds, but they obeyed the summons without any hesitation.

As soon as they had assembled in the car, a motion was made to organize a meeting by the election of the Hon. John C. Dore as Chairman. It was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Dore arose and made a few complimentary remarks with reference to the Railroad Company and the enterprise they had on hand. He was followed in a similar strain by Gov. Bross, Mr. Greenebaum, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Mr. Runyan, Mr. Richardson, Col. Bowen, Col. Hough, and others, all of whom spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of all they had seen on their brief trip. The smoke and dust of the city put an end to the speaking and to the blushes of the managers of the Railroad Company, and virtually brought an exceedingly pleasant trip to a close.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have prepared new time-tables which will go into effect next Sunday, Aug. 31, 1873. The day express for Cairo and St. Louis will leave Chicago, Sundays excepted, at 8:25 a. m. The night express for Cairo will leave Chicago, Saturdays excepted, at 8:15 p. m. The Gilman passenger train leaves, Sundays excepted, at 5:15 p. m. On Saturdays this train will run to Champaign. The day express from Cairo and St. Louis will arrive at 8:50 p. m. Other trains will arrive as at present. The 11:10 p. m. Kankakee accommodation will run to Calumet only. All Hyde Park trains will run as now, except the Sunday noon train, which will leave at 12:40 p. m. The Cincinnati trains, via Kankakee route, will leave and arrive as at present. All regular stations between Chicago and Kankakee are made flag stations for these trains to receive and deliver passengers to and from points east of Kankakee, but not for local business.

SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE

for a new railroad from Paris, Ill., to St. Louis, to be known as the Paris, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. A. L. Mortimer, the Chief-Engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has been appointed the Chief-Engineer and Superintendent of the proposed road.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD

Company have closed negotiations by which they will open a route from Cincinnati to Chicago by the 1st of November next. They are also building a line from North Bend to the White Water Valley Railroad, which is to form a part of the new route.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANIES

are borrowing at the East all the freight cars they can get to transport the immense quantities of wheat offered along the roads.

THE CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY

will be opened on Monday next for through travel from Cleveland to Columbus and Cincinnati.

THE LINE

of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad is now completed from Milwaukee to Green Bay, and trains traverse the distance between the two places in less than five hours. By the terms of the subscription to this road by the people of Shawano County, the Company is obliged to complete the line from Green Bay to Shawano as follows: To Pittsfield, ten miles from Fort Howard, by the 31st of January, 1874, to Angelica, twenty miles west of Fort Howard, by the 1st of July next, and to Shawano by the 31st of January, 1875.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

Why Bill Wray Was Pardoned by Gov. Beveridge.

Many of the readers of The Tribune will recall the case of one Bill Wray, with which the papers were full a year ago last June. But, for the benefit of those who know nothing of the matter, we will give a brief summary of the case. Wray was walking along Twenty-second street, when he was accosted by a policeman, who wanted him to go down into a saloon kept by two brothers, named Condon, for the purpose of getting a drink. Bill refused at first, but at last did go, and, as is very often the case, they drank too much, and one of the Condon's addressing Bill in a manner he thought offensive, the latter retorted, and a few choice epithets were exchanged on each side, when the two brothers rushed at Bill and knocked him down, when he fired his revolver, but fortunately hurt no one. He was arrested, and certain stories, since proven false, were manufactured about him and widely disseminated, creating a general feeling against the man. Tried in a hurry, he was convicted of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Wray belongs to that class of individuals who, doing nothing criminal themselves, yet enjoy the confidence and secrets of thieves, cracksmen, and that class. This was well known to the detectives, who often tried to buy Bill's knowledge, but he would have nothing to do with them. There was one man, a detective, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld, whom Bill did help on several occasions in preventing crime,—once when a well-matured plan was laid to rob a bank, and once he prevented the shedding of blood. But these detectives whom Bill refused to assist vowed vengeance, and, when he was arrested, they left no stone unturned to insure his conviction. They manufactured lies about him, and being biased against him, he was unjustly convicted. In examining the case of the policeman who got drunk, Police Commissioner Talcott found the true state of affairs concerning Wray, and, with the aid of E. W. Evans, Wray's counsel, they prepared a statement of the case, and laid it before Gov. Beveridge, who, on learning the truth, and getting the facts of Wray's having been several times of great service to the State, on Friday last pardoned him out, and to-day he is a free man.

PARKER'S DIVERSION.

How an Eccentric Husband Amused Himself at His Wife's Expense—His Reward.

William Parker is a citizen who has been trying to solve the woman question—as regards the thickness of her skull. Thinking of the hollowness and deceit of this world, he became despondent, and, as a means of raising his drooping spirits, or, it may be, because misery likes company, he fashioned an avenging rod out of a hoe-handle, and, marking a circle in chalk on the kitchen floor, in a voice of thunder he commanded his better-half to play circus,—i. e., to gracefully canter about the hastily-constructed arena, while he, acting the part of ringmaster, would indulge in light and spicy witticisms with the wood-box, an imaginary clown. Mrs. Parker, although not taking in all the enjoyment of the situation, nevertheless felt that her lord and master must have his slightest wish gratified, and not be crossed. So she toed the mark, and began the evening's entertainment with an artistic walk-around, her husband playing an accompaniment and beating time with his baton or magic wand about her ears. After running around this 8-foot circle five or six hundred times, more or less, Mrs. P. became dizzy, and fell down. This inability to keep running, and obstinate dizziness, was so revolting to the high-toned and gallant feelings of this monopolist and watch-winder, that he changed the entertainment from a display of Mrs. P.'s abilities as a runnist to an exhibition of his own prowess as an athlete. First, assuming the mass of dry goods and dizzy humanity before him to be a foot-ball, he kicked it across the room; then, perceiving his error, he mistook it for a dumb-bell, and tossed it in the air as if it were a small piece of wood, until, getting into a perspiration, he retired, leaving the sorrowing wife to mourn because she was not neglected. She ungratefully entered a complaint against the man who had sworn to protect her. Judge Banyon thinking Mr. Parker's figure a fine one for sawing wood, sent him to the Bridewell to get rid of his exuberant spirits in that way.

THAT $1,000 FEE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention was called to an item in your yesterday's issue which, in my opinion, reflects credit only infinitesimally on the dictator thereof, inasmuch as it bears the aspect of a very unjust insinuation, and which is, furthermore, in the main fact incorrect. Regarding this matter, I, in response to a written request from Judge Beckwith, presented a bill for services rendered, and the modus operandi by which I ascertained the amount of said bill is simply the established Chicago medical fee bill, and that, too, with the computation based on the minimum price per patent. I am, indeed, heartily sorry to learn that the estimable gentleman raved in yesterday's issue, in the routine of his business, found it incumbent to "kick over the traces" in regard to his moral regulations. Respectfully,

J. H. NUOE, M. D.

Vienna Premiums and Sewing Machines.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of Aug. 12:

THE REGION OF THE SEWING MACHINES.

If Dante had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy he would have set apart a region in his inferno to illustrate the rivalries and emotions of the sewing-machine manufacturers of the United States. The conflicts, the misunderstandings, the ambitions, the yearnings for approbation and notoriety, the odd, incessant efforts to win medals of progress and renown, and merit and honor, which inspire the gentlemen who manage this industry, have given constant motion and life to the American department. So when His Majesty came into the sewing-machine department every effort was made by our Commissioners to introduce him to each special machine and explain its peculiar qualities. Let me give you a list of the machines in the catalogue, so you may know what His Majesty was asked to do. First, the Howe Machine Company, New York; then the Singer Manufacturing Company, New York; the Whitney Sewing Machine, Paterson, N. J.; the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, New York; the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, O.; the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, New York; Ezra Morrill & Co., Derby Line, Vt.; George N. Bacon & Co., London, Eng.; the Weed Sewing Machine Company, Hartford, with the patent effective stop motion of Fairchild's attachment; the Secor Sewing Machine Company, New York; the Mackay Sole and Shoe Machine, Cambridge; the Universal Feed Sewing Machine Company. Every exhibitor expected a special visit from the Emperor, and His Majesty, with a patience and courtesy that should be commended, endeavored to visit them all. After waiting a few minutes to comprehend the explanations made to him of the advance of the industry so largely represented in America, the Emperor continued his tour of the other departments, especially inquiring of his attendants what different principles were presented by each separate machine, in what respect one machine differed from the other—all of which was explained to him, especially the new principle of the patent stop, or the application invented by Mr. Fairchild, and now owned by the Weed Machine Company, by which the action of the needle is arrested by the pressure of a spring without stopping the motion of the wheel.

In the New York *Herald* of Aug. 19 we find awards were made as follows:

To the Wilson sewing machines, of Cleveland.

Elias Howe Sewing Machine Company, for sewing and stitching.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of New York, for best single thread sewing machine.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company, for best stop motion applied to sewing machine treadles.

The Wilson Sewing Machine Company being the only exhibitor that received a grand prize medal for the best sewing machine and medals of honor.

Mason & Hamlin's Orchestral Organ.

A novel and very delightful attraction in the way of music is just now offered the public at the rooms of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, Nos. 80 and 82 Adams street. One of the famous orchestral organs, made by this Company, and which has never been heard here before, is now there, and is played daily by Mr. William L. Tomlins, of New York City, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. The instrument itself is not much larger than one of the ordinary cabinet organs of this house, but its power is tremendous and its capabilities of expression almost unlimited, owing to complicated mechanical arrangements, governed by the knees and feet, as well as hands, of the player. Its tone, as its name indicates, is purely orchestral and at a little distance from the instrument some of the stops like the violin, 'cello, clarinet, oboe, and flute, cannot be distinguished from the same instruments in an orchestra. It is capable not only of the depth, breadth, and grandeur of the orchestra, but even of the finer effects like the pizzicato of the violins, or, the thrumming. In power, resonance, and purity of tone, and in broad effects as well as in brilliancy and beauty, we have never heard anything in the organ line superior to it. As Mr. Tomlins remains here but one week longer, we earnestly advise musical people not to miss the opportunity of hearing it.

State and County Tax-Sale.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER, COOK COUNTY, ILL., CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1873.—The tax-sale for State and county taxes for the year 1872, and for the first installment of the South Park assessment, commenced on the 18th inst. Thus far the sale has been conducted very slowly, for the purpose of giving those who had not paid a chance to do so without paying the additional percentage to the tax-buyer. After this day the sale will have to be pushed vigorously, so as to get this sale out of the way before the sale for the annual city taxes commences, which will be very soon. The State and county taxes, and first installment of South Park assessment, on property which has not yet been sold for the same, can be paid yet. The annual city taxes and delinquent water taxes are also payable in this office.

J. S. RUMSEY,
Treasurer, and ex-Officio County Collector.

C., M. & St. P. R'y.

Palace sleeping and day cars, owned and controlled by the railway company, run through from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This is the route via Milwaukee and the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest, also along the shore of the Upper Mississippi, in full view of the grandest scenery of that magnificent river, free from dust and other annoyances of interior routes. These cars leave the Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison streets, at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and are not surpassed in the elegance and comfort of their appointments. This is the only Company running through cars to Minneapolis, and the only through route via Milwaukee. Tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be secured at No. 63 Clark street, and at the depot.

Residence Property at Auction.

We call special attention to the sale of valuable residence lots, to be sold at auction by Messrs. Elison & Foster, Auctioneers, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the ground, corner of Garibaldi and Thirty-first streets. These lots are finely located, and are valuable for residence purposes. For particulars, see advertisement in auction column.

Commercial Reference Book.

R. G. Dun & Co., proprietors of the Mercantile Agency, are advertising the arrival of the September edition of their Reference Book. Although only two months since the issue of the July edition, the changes effected have been very numerous, and subscribers will have the advantage of a book for their fall trade corrected up to a late date.

FARRELL'S BLUNDER.

Judge Doolittle's Alleged Contempt Against the Peoria Circuit Court.

What the Ex-Senator Has to Say About Farrell's Stupid Blunder.

One of our reporters called on ex-Senator Doolittle at his office, No. 77 Clark street, on his return from Peoria yesterday morning, and gives the substance of an interview as follows:

Reporter—Well, Judge, they say you and your client, Tice, have been arrested and taken to Peoria for contempt of court. What does it mean? I don't comprehend it.

Judge D.—You are not the only one who cannot comprehend the stupid blunder of Dewitt C. Farrell in arresting Tice and myself without notice, upon an attachment returnable before a Judge at chambers, to punish us for an alleged contempt against the Circuit Court of Peoria County, for the violation of an injunction never served upon either of us, and of which neither had any notice, except when in the presence of the United States Circuit Court, where all the parties were present, it was read upon the hearing and argument of a cause of which that Court had full jurisdiction of all the parties and of the whole subject matter. But, if nobody else can understand it, one man will be likely to be made to realize it to the full extent. The attempt of Emery and Farrell to get up a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal Courts will fail. There is no conflict, in fact, and, to one who stops to think, there is no ground for any. The causes were pending in the United States Circuit Court for years, all parties having been heard, and the opinion of Judge Blodgett pronounced upon the merits. After his decision, Farrell became Assignee, for little or no consideration, of the claims of all the other plaintiffs, and commenced his cause in the Peoria Circuit Court for the same causes of action already decided in the Federal Court. By collusion with Emery, and by fraudulently concealing from the State Court the true facts of the case, he imposed upon that Court, and obtained a decree by fraud. The State Court acted upon the case as presented, but the case presented by Farrell and Emery was itself a fraud and a lie—a fraud, not only upon Tice, my client, who had no opportunity to be heard, and upon the United States Circuit Court, as so ably stated in Judge Blodgett's opinion, but upon the State Court. It was abusing the process and using the State Court to carry out their fraudulent scheme—a scheme which the State Court will be as swift to punish as the Federal Court. The State Court will never lend its sanction to an attempt to deprive the Federal Court of its jurisdiction in a case where all parties have been heard; and in which, by express stipulation of the parties on file, it was agreed that when the case was decided that Court should, by an order, direct the money, the subject matter of the suit, to be paid to the party who owned it. Such a stipulation is on file in the United States Circuit Court in these cases.

Reporter—Then, I understand, you and Mr. Tice have no fear of being sent to jail for contempt of the Peoria Court?

Judge D.—No, not at all. While we are acting in obedience to the orders of a Court having full jurisdiction of all the parties, we have no cause or reason to fear.

Reporter—But what object had Farrell in arresting you?

Judge D.—I suppose he thought we would get out a habeas corpus from the Federal Court, and thus aid them in getting up an apparent conflict between the State and Federal authority. In this they did not succeed. We have too much confidence and regard for all Courts, State and Federal, to lend ourselves, even by implication to any act of disrespect. Protesting against our arrest, we went in custody of the Sheriff of Cook County to Peoria, and appeared before the Honorable Judge Cochrane, and presented the case in brief to His Honor. After stating several grounds of objection to his jurisdiction, at Chambers, I stated also the facts above alluded to, and presented a copy of the opinion of Judge Blodgett, in which he gives the history of the cases in the Federal Court, and shows the collusion and fraud practiced by Farrell and Emery. Then before the Judge, in the presence of Emery and Farrell, I charged that they, by their acts, and by suppressing the truth, had imposed upon the State Court, and were using its process not only to evade the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, defraud my client of his just rights, but also to make the State Court their tool and instrument, and that I believed when the State Court should learn the facts, it would frown upon them and would refuse its sanction.

Reporter—What was the result of the hearing?

Judge D.—Farrell and his counsel evidently reconsidered their action. They asked to dismiss their proceedings against me, which was, of course, done. The Judge dismissed Tice from arrest, and decided that he would hear the matter upon the merits of the attachment, so far as Mr. Tice was concerned, on the third day of the next October term of the Court, when, I think, upon the presentation of all the facts, the Court will be more likely to punish Farrell for his fraud and imposition upon that Court than to punish Tice for his obedience to the decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States.

Reporter—And now, Judge, let me ask you what will you do next in this matter?

Judge D.—As to that I shall have to ask you to wait and see. And, in conclusion, let me say as I am much pressed for time, that this whole matter is of very little consequence, and perhaps not entitled to the consideration which it has received from the press.

MORE TROUBLE.

A German Lutheran Church Fair Prohibited From Selling Beer and Wine Unless It Take Out a Saloon License—Immense Indignation.

A fair is being held at Burlington Hall, for the benefit of the German Independent Lutheran St. Stephen's congregation, of which the Rev. E. Guntrum is the pastor. Everything was going on well and large receipts were pouring into the treasury until yesterday, when Pastor Guntrum received a notice from Superintendent Washburn that he must take out a saloon license, because he was selling wine and beer; otherwise, the enterprise would be closed, and the managers prosecuted according to law. Of course, our German friends were in a fury, and many and loud were the curses showered upon the head of the Superintendent. What would a German fair amount to without beer or wine? It might just as well shut up at once, they claimed. Consequently, Pastor Guntrum was deputed to visit the City Hall, and ask relief from the Chief Magistrate, and to protest in the name of the Germans, because, it was alleged, the Irish Catholic Fair at the West Side Rink are selling beer and wine unmolested; but Mayor Bond sustained Superintendent Washburn, and told the Pastor that he must close up or take out a license. The Germans in this city are greatly excited about this action of the Police Superintendent and the Acting Mayor, and declare it shameful to compel a religious society to take out a saloon license. The congregation claim they had consulted Mayor Medill previous to his departure about this matter, before the opening of the fair, and that that gentleman promised them they should not be interfered with.

THOSE "PRIVATE CLUB-HOUSES."

There are a number of plague-spots in this city known as "club-houses," which profess to be innocent billiard-saloons or private clubs for social entertainment, while in reality they are gambling-houses of the worst description. Here young men go to spend a social evening, and are led to take a hand in a game of cards with stakes "just enough to make it interesting, you know." They are more susceptible to the gambler's influence here than elsewhere, owing to the apparent respectability of the concern, and before long they become so infatuated that they spend night after night, losing money often not their own to a set of old stagers who have the *entree* of the concern. An establishment of this kind was kept by one William Crocker, at No. 134 Twenty-second street, until raided night before last, and the inmates brought up before Justice Banyon. Crocker pretended to be running the place as a steward for the private patrons, of whom seven had been arrested, appearing before the Justice by attorney. He presented an account-book with a fictitious set of accounts, and Corporation Counsel Tuley, who attended to the city's interests, called attention to the fact that the book was perfectly new, and that all the entries, though ostensibly made on different dates, were evidently written up all at once. Justice Banyon immediately perceived the exceeding tenuity of Crocker's plea, and held him to appear before the Grand Jury in bail of $300. The seven young men "of the best families" who had given fictitious names, pleaded not guilty by their attorney, but Mr. Tuley, having moved for a continuance in order to bring the accused in person before the Court, the opposing counsel quietly changed the plea to guilty, and paid the fines. The amount being only $10 each and costs, they may consider themselves fortunate.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A horse broke his leg yesterday at the corner of Wells and Michigan streets, and was shot by an officer.

An unusually large number of cases were disposed of by Chief Justice Banyon yesterday, the Court not adjourning until after 5 o'clock.

A blue velvet portemonnaie, containing a sum of money, was found on the person of a man arrested and locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday. It can be identified and claimed at the Union Street Station.

The alarm of fire from Box 314, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in George F. Davies' saloon, No. 225 West Madison street. The stock was damaged to the extent of $600, and the building $200.

Michael McMullen was yesterday tried before Commissioner Hoyne on a charge, preferred by one Jennie Weller, of opening a letter of hers. It appearing from the evidence that the act was accidental, the prisoner was discharged.

William Cain didn't kill his brother, but he stole $22 from Mrs. Bond, who lives on the corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue, which piece of embezzlement led to Judge Banyon's holding the young man in $300 bail to appear before the Criminal Court.

The alarm of fire at a quarter to 2 yesterday morning was caused by fire breaking out in a one-story frame building at the corner of Sixteenth and Laflin streets. About $150 of damage was done, covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Lycoming Insurance Company.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening Jacob Smith, foreman in Fox & Howard's blacksmith-shop, while returning home from work, was set upon by two men, unknown to him, and badly beaten. Smith suspects that the guilty parties are two men whom he recently discharged from his employ.

It has a great many different names, all of which mean, however, drunk. One man, on being asked yesterday, by Judge Banyon, if he was drunk, said he was not drunk, but weak, and, in consequence, could not walk. Another was sleepy, but not drunk; another had been to a picnic, and so on; but none, in their own estimation, had been drunk.

Detective Gallagher yesterday arrested three notorious thieves, named Charles Mulholland, alias Mayhew, William Wainwright, and William Reeves, taking from them a single set of harness, worth $75, and a sack of goods, consisting of towels, counterpanes, and bed-spreads, to the value of $150. Reeves and Mulholland are old Penitentiary birds.

A few days ago The Tribune published the programme of the Saratoga Rowing Association. Another prize has since been added for junior single-scullers, the race to take place on the second day of the regatta, Sept. 12. It will be open to all amateurs who have never won a prize in a senior scull-race. The distance will be one mile and return, subject to the rules governing the other races. The entries will close on the 6th of September.

Family jars are the rule instead of the exception in the Leotard family. Mrs. Leotard, a few months since, tore her newly-wedded daughter from the arms of her husband, one Cashen, whom she threw into prison on a charge of perjury, and now she has had her own husband arrested on charges of assault and adultery. He was held for $200 and $300 respectively on each charge, to appear next Saturday in answer to the charges.

The managers of the associate offices of the Commercial Agency of the McKillop & Sprague Company, of New York, held their annual convention at the office of Tappan, McKillop & Co., in this city, on the 27th and 28th. After the usual business was transacted, the entire party sat down to a dinner at the Pacific, which was pronounced by all to be worthy of Mr. Gaskill and the Pacific Hotel,—which is praise enough for any collation. At the close of the repast, the gentlemen dispersed to meet again in one year.

DISGUSTED PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The undersigned, having made the trip from Sarnia and Mackinac to Chicago in the steamer B. F. Wade, arriving at Chicago on the morning of Aug. 26, deem it their duty to the traveling public to say that they regard this boat, as at present officered and managed, as wholly unworthy of patronage. Their experience during the trip was of the most unpleasant character imaginable.

Commencing with a desperate fight among the crew, just as the boat was leaving Sarnia, in which blows, oaths, and the struggling of desperate men crazed by liquor, were freely indulged in, to the disgust of all the passengers, it was marked throughout by a culpable negligence on the part of the officers,—insults and impudent behavior on the part of the servants, studied efforts by all with whom passengers came in contact to be impudent and disobliging, utter lack of discipline, insufficiency of quantity and inferiority of quality of the food provided; indescribable, miserable cooking, and filth and uncleanliness generally.

The water-closets were in such filthy condition that it was almost impossible to occupy those portions of the boat in which they were located. The butter supplied was so rancid that it could not be eaten,—the cabin was run by a disgustingly impudent colored chambermaid, and two equally disgusting and still more impudent white waiters,—the officers were seldom seen except in the saloon and at their meals, and the Clerk's office was not opened after leaving Sarnia, except at Mackinac, in the night time. The Clerk, who is the son of the principal owner of the boat, was disobliging and impudent, and has no qualifications for his position, except that he is the son of his father.

Almost if not every lady and gentleman on the boat were subjected to the neglect and insults of employes and of the Clerk.

The undersigned can only wonder that so great a difference should exist between boats of the same line as exists between the B. F. Wade and the other boats of the Grand Trunk Line, the Montgomery, especially, being admirably managed. By warning the traveling public against the B. F. Wade, they only do that which they regret had not been done for them.

E. H. TALBOTT,
Editor *Evening Mail*, Chicago.
JAMES SPRINGER,
Attorney, Chicago.
H. O. COLLINS,
Attorney, Chicago.
D. H. WHEELER,
Northwestern University, Evanston.
T. W. BUTTERWORTH,
Merchant, LaPorte, Ind.
REV. J. H. SHIELDS,
Crestline, Ohio.
N. A. JOHNSTON,
Druggist, Galesburg, Ill.
L. H. PERLEY,
With O. D. Orvis & Co., Chicago.
H. J. BOSWORTH,
Chicago University.
C. H. WOODRUFF,
Chicago University.
JAMES H. BUTTON,
Merchant, Flushing, Mich.
JACOB KIMMELL,
Merchant, Flushing, Mich.
WILLIAM HOSIE,
Merchant, Flushing, Mich.
And fifteen ladies.

STREET-NAMES ON LAMP-POSTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the citizens of Chicago knew how provoking it is to strangers, who should be guided by the street-names on the lamp-posts, to have them turned out of their places, and thus be fooled about and made to inquire for certain streets, those names would soon be made stationary in their places. I hope the liberal and good-hearted people of this city will attend to this small matter.

A STRANGER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1873.

HARVEST-HOME.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There will be a Harvest-Home Festival by the Patrons of Husbandry, at the Fair-Grounds near this city, Sept. 5. Some sixty Granges will participate. The Masters of the State and National Granges will be present, also S. M. Smith, of your State, and a lady-speaker. Yours,

A. S. BAILEY,
Editor *Iowa Granger*.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Bass Island (Lake Superior) Brown-Red Sandstone.

The beauty of our city, acknowledged by the most fastidious and critical, is due as much to the material used in the construction of its buildings as to the architects who have designed them. The decisive manner in which brick for fronts of our large buildings has been vanished from the city speaks well for the generous desire of property-owners to add beauty to solidity. There are several reasons for the use of stone besides its appearance, and one of these is the proximity to Chicago of certain quarries of very fine stone. Previous to the fire the material in demand for large buildings was limestone, the quarries at Lemont furnishing an excellent quality of hard, strong, and perfect stone. The complete destruction of this stone in the progress of the fire, as instanced in the Court-House, led to the abandonment of limestones and the introduction into the Chicago market of a variety of sandstones of different shades and qualities, but nearly the same value. The effort made by the owners of the Cincinnati and Cleveland quarries to introduce the sandstones from these districts was very successful, as the general use to which the stone was put will testify. The Chamber of Commerce, Major Block, and Gallup & Hitchcock's building are all fine specimens of the Cincinnati stone, while the Pacific, Tremont, and Palmer Hotels, exhibit to good advantage the product of the Amherst Quarry, of Cleveland. These quarries, with those at Lemont, were fully developed, and a good quality of stone obtained.

There was one other sandstone in the market at the time, but it did not come into general favor. We allude to the rich, red-brown sandstone of the Lake Superior region, of which The Tribune Building is constructed, and which is so much admired in Superior Block, near the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The stone was quite new in the market, for the quarry at Bass Island had only just been started, and the material was not well known. This, in itself, was a disadvantage, but a more serious drawback was the fact that the outer layers of it were imperfect. There are two qualities of this Lake Superior stone, by the way, one from near Marquette, whose characteristic feature appears to be an irregular striation, which is not pleasant. The defects of the Bass Island stone, two years ago, were its perforation with holes filled with clay, and an irregularity in grain and color. In fact the stone in its best quality had not been reached. The demand was quite strong, however, and the owners of the quarry, among them Mr. Ed. Walker worked their property vigorously. They are now reaping their reward. The best quality of stone has been reached, and is now being brought in ship-loads of 1,000 tons to the stone-yard at the corner of Franklin and Harrison streets.

A reporter was yesterday shown through this yard, and over the vessel, Van Velkenberg, in which the stone is being brought over. Mr. Walker appears confident that this stone will become a favorite in the market, and, as it is equal in strength to any sandstone, and has the advantage of being easily quarried, and cuts soft for some time, hardening to a marvelous texture when the sap leaves it, there is every reason to believe he is correct. So readily can it be quarried now that the blocks range from eighty to ninety cubic feet each—great masses of rock such as one never sees in any other material. The size is a great advantage, though this will be so well understood by those who are interested in stone that we need not dwell upon it further than to remind them that they do not very often see such blocks. The grain of the stone is very fine, and there does not appear to be even a small flaw in a dozen blocks.

While the perfect surface and evenness of grain are extremely important features in a building material, that of color is an essential. The rich, subdued, and massive appearance of the Lake Superior stone is well known, and even in the inferior qualities called into use by the exigencies of the occasion is much admired. The best quality, such as Mr. Walker showed the reporter yesterday, is perfectly uniform. The deposit is about 100 feet thick, and it is from the centre of this that the stone now being shipped here is taken. It is not surprising, therefore, that this quality of uniformity in color is possessed in an eminent degree.

Chicago is undoubtedly destined to be the market for the immense mineral products of that rich region from which this stone comes, and the day is not far distant when, in addition to her iron interests, she will be as famous throughout the country for her sandstone as are Cincinnati and Cleveland. At present the owners are prepared to stock the market with this stone at 90 cents a foot. Comparing the price of this material with the famous Connecticut brown stone, worth $2, and for best qualities $3 a foot, the advantage that Chicago has in supplying the West is obvious. The quality of the Lake Superior article is, for building purposes, preferable to the Eastern stone, for the reason that when freshly quarried it can be cut for about half the amount, and that afterwards it becomes fully as hard. Such a material seems to have been designed expressly by nature to meet the requirements of the age—beauty and strength. We have no doubt that Mr. Walker will be very glad to allow any one to inspect the recent shipments of this stone, for he is justly proud of it, and thinks that it has only to be seen to be admired. Those who see the stone will agree with him.

COAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 21st you publish Gov. Booth's eloquent philippic against the great California oligarchy, which, having begged bonds and lands of the State, counties, townships, and cities, to build railroads, now run the same to suit their own purposes. Gov. B. says:

> Coal is the great source of manufacturing power, and it is also the comfort and life of every home. You can scarcely imagine a single industry that would not be affected, might not be controlled, by a monopoly of the transportation of coal.

In the same spirit the New York *Tribune* undertakes to expose the greedy coal-railroad monopolists of the Atlantic seaboard, who have watered their stocks 200, 300, and 400 per cent, yet who divide 10 per cent on this out of what they extort from the public. The sage editor concludes by extolling the virtues of soft Cumberland coal, from Maryland, and advises his readers to use as little anthracite or hard coal as possible. Yet this editor is one of the most zealous defenders of the most odious of all rings, the Tariff ring, which does more to keep up the price of coal than all the railroads in the country, and will keep doing it while it lasts.

Now, suppose Gov. Booth on one side, and this sage New York editor on the other, take a spasm of common sense and agree to place coal on the free list? Millions of tons are waiting, in Nova Scotia, to be transported to New York by water—a route which cannot be monopolized—when it is allowed to enter that port. It is a fact that soft coal has fully one-fourth more caloric, or heating power than hard coal, though the last is cleanest and neatest to use.

REVENUE-REFORM.

CLEANING GUTTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think public authorities would confer a great favor upon the residents in the neighborhood of Thirty-first and Butterfield streets, if, instead of spending so much money on parks and boulevards, they would apply a little of it to cleaning the gutters in the above neighborhood.

CHET A.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1873.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, Lester Wallack's delightful drama,

Romance of a Poor Young Man.

With its Beautiful Scenery and Effects, and a Powerful Cast. First appearance of

Miss ADA GREY as MARGUERETTE.

Messrs. O'Neill, Floyd, Pierce, Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble, in favorite characters.

Monday, Sept. 1—DIAMONDS. Seats can now be secured.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee. Reappearance of Miss Emma Cline, Miss Sidney Cowell, and J. J. Sullivan. Two Glorious Pieces. Andrew Halliday's Brilliant Comedy,

CHECKMATE,

And Bishop's Specialty,

WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS.

Both Plays cast to the entire strength of the Company. Monday, Sept. 1—Bronson Howard's Beautiful Society Drama—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, J. R. Kemble, in their Great Specialties. Grand Vocal Quartette. The Burlesque of

DI-VORCED,

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, last performances of Hernandez Foster in

JACK HARKAWAY, Afloat and Ashore.

Monday—ALADDIN.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 142 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,500 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY!

We are now prepared to display a large line of

Hats, Feathers,

AND

FLOWERS,

Fall Styles

At Popular Prices.

WEBSTER'S,

241

WEST MADISON-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TOUR

Round the World.

Messrs. COOK SON & JENKINS, Tourists and Excursion Managers, 262 Broadway, New York, announce that their SECOND PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY ROUND THE WORLD will leave Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 30; New York, Sept. 10; Chicago, Sept. 29; San Francisco, Oct. 16; and will be under the personal charge of Alexander Howard, the Firm's Chief Palestine Manager.

The route will embrace Japan, China, India, Egypt, as well as Continental Europe, all of those countries being visited, while facilities will be given for those who desire to visit PALESTINE and the NILE.

Price for the entire trip from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, back to those places, $1,575 gold, which includes first-class fare, 70 days' hotel expenses, land, sleeping-coaches, omnibuses, &c. [illegible]

Deposits of 10 per cent for this tour are now being received, and full information will be given by addressing COOK SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway.

Cook's Excursionist, containing all particulars of 1,200 tours in Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and America, to be had upon application. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30. | Greece..Saturday, Sept. 20.
Spain...Saturday, Sept. 6. | Egypt...Saturday, Sept. 27.
Italy...Saturday, Sept. 13.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $25, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Aug. 28
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University.

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for admission to the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 22.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be had on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,

Cor. Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Will commence its eighth session Sept. 8. Mrs. KENNICOTT [illegible] during the year. Circulars may be obtained at 289 Wabash-av., Room 4, at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

H. B. BRYANT'S,

(Bryant & Stratton),

CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Southeast corner State and Washington.

Six Months' Course. One Year's Course. Two Years' Course.

The English Branches, German, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c. Call and examine.

COLLEGE OF LAW

OF THE

Chicago and Northwestern Universities.

Judge HENRY BOOTH, Dean. Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL and Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Daily Lecturers. VAN BUREN DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS, Esq., Professors. [illegible]

V. B. DENSLOW,
Tribune Building, Chicago.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

673 WABASH-AV.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. [illegible]

PALMER'S ACADEMY

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 783 Michigan-av.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Advanced Department [illegible]
Intermediate Department [illegible]
Primary Department [illegible]
French and German [illegible]
Music, Piano and Guitar [illegible]

Per term of ten weeks.

F. BROWN, Principal.

GRAHAM SEMINARY,

M. L. BARNES, Principal,

354 MICHIGAN-AV.

English, French and German Day School for Girls and Boys of any age. [illegible]

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL [illegible]

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] REV. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice-President.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S SCHOOL. [illegible]

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN. ST. MARY'S HALL [illegible] SHATTUCK SCHOOL [illegible] REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st. [illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S [illegible]

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. [illegible]

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG [illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT [illegible] PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE [illegible]

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. [illegible]

KINDERGARTEN—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR [illegible]

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. [illegible]

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL [illegible] MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLLEGES [illegible]

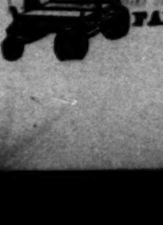
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] SNYDER & LEE. [illegible]

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jack Harkaway Afloat and Ashore."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Checkmate," "Wanted 1,000 Milliners."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. "Di-Vorced."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS A SURE EXTERminator of fleas, moths, plant-lice, bird-vermin, and all baleful insects.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 29, 1873.

The land of this State is assessed by the State Board of Equalization at an average of $22.88 an acre improved, and $8.47 unimproved.

The extent of the religious pilgrimages in France, which have furnished so curious a spectacle in the last few months, is shown by the returns of the French railroads, who report that they have sold 860,000 tickets to religious pilgrims.

A social reunion of the farmers of Marshall County, Illinois, took place yesterday in Sugar Grove, at Whitefield. Two thousand of the yeomanry were present with their families and devoted the day to festivities and listening to addresses on the much-vexed questions of the day.

Several of the Iowa railroad robbers are stated positively to be in Lafayette County, Missouri. They have been seen by those who know them at both Dover and Lexington. They appeared in the latter place four days ago and paraded themselves in the streets, but no one dared to arrest them.

An English firm exhibiting at Vienna have refused to receive a medal awarded them. Their reason for this refusal is not mentioned. The charges of corruption lately made against the judges of the Exposition may have something to do with it, but it is more likely to be a characteristic British growl at having failed to receive the highest prize.

The national debt has been reduced $250,000,000 in the three years which have elapsed since July 1, 1870. During the last year the reduction has been only one-fifth this sum, or $43,667,530. Receipts from taxation, both customs and internal, are decreasing. The former last year was $30,000,000 less than in the preceding year, and the latter was $17,000,000 less.

We publish this morning a number of dispatches from the interior of this State and the lower part of Iowa, showing the condition of the corn crop. The general tenor of our information is that the crop is a poor one and below the average. The most favorable returns are made from points along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, but the majority of the districts along that road, in the centre of the State and in South Central Iowa expect an inferior yield.

The storm that recently ravaged Halifax, N. S., and the whole northeastern coast, was the most terrible that has visited that country in years. Wharves, railways, bridges, barns, and houses have been washed away or beaten down by the storm in every direction. Vessels have been wrecked by scores in Halifax harbor. Over fifty are ashore in Cow Bay, and fully one hundred are believed to be stranded on the shores of Cape Breton. The crops have not suffered less terribly. Within a radius of 200 miles all the fruit trees are stripped. The loss of life seems singularly small, as is shown by the fact that but one soul perished in the fifty shipwrecks at Cow Bay.

The refusal of the Hon. S. L. Huntingdon to appear before the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to take charge of the Pacific Railway investigation, has created great excitement in Canada. Mr. Huntingdon was the mover of the Parliamentary investigation, and occupies in the present crisis the position of champion of Parliamentary rights. He is applauded by all its adherents, and the Government is threatened with something worse than words if it attempt to compel him to attend. On the other hand, the followers of the Government assert that the Royal Commission has power to arrest this contumacious witness, and will use it to force him to tell what he knows.

The only singular thing about Beane's capture is that, in so populous a State as this, and in a community where he was so well known, it should have taken two weeks to ferret him out. Another circumstance that reflects little credit on the professional crime-hunters is that the arrest was made by a farmer, who succeeded when all the detectives failed. Beane, acting no doubt under the advice of counsel, refuses to give the public any information about his part in the Sag collision. Our reporter has elicited from the person who made the arrest the reason which Beane had given him. It is that he did not remember he was running on the time of the express until after he had started. He at once in great alarm ordered the brakes to be put on, and, while this was being done, the collision occurred.

Morrison, Whiteside County, the most populous farming county of the State, was the scene of a large farmers' picnic yesterday. Fully 5,000 farmers were in attendance, and spent the day in quiet social intercourse. They were addressed by a number of speakers, who ranged over all the political and industrial problems the farmers are ruminating upon. One of these said, in reference to the question of a new party, that the Republican organization had done well the work it had to do, and, if it had any work still to do, it could not be killed. But, if its mission was accomplished, then let it die. Another speaker touched on the subject of combination to withhold produce from the markets. The pork-packers, he said, met and fixed the price of pork, and the farmers had to accept it. If they would follow the same means they could govern prices in the same way. All that the producers of the Northwest had to do was to shut their granaries. In a short time consumers would be begging them to open, and would be willing to pay any price the farmers chose to ask.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, except in provisions, and very irregular. Mess pork was dull and steady, at $16.00@16.12½ cash and seller September. Lard was more active and steady, at 7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 9⅜@9⅝c for short middles, and 9¼@11¼c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet at the advance of Wednesday at $1.00 per gallon. Flour was quoted active and a shade firmer. Wheat was active and advanced 3c, closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.13¼@1.13⅜ seller September. Corn was less active and ½c lower, closing at 39⅝c cash, and 41⅞c seller October. Oats were higher, but closed tame at 28⅞c cash, and 27⅝c seller September. Rye was more active, and closed 2c higher, at 68c. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at $1.12 cash, and $1.10 seller September. Hogs were active and firm at about Wednesday's prices, or at $4.20@4.75. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

A paper published in Bloomington, in this State, publishes a number of "solutions" of the difficulties under which farmers labor just now, in the excessive cost of transportation, and in the cost of all things they have to buy. One of these solutions is, that a portion of the capital now invested in farms, and in increasing the amount of grain raised in the country, shall be employed in the manufacture of salt in the southern part of this State, "so as to retain and bring into the State annually a million of dollars." Salt was made, in limited quantities, in the southern part of this State, and in Kentucky half a century ago. As soon as salt could be brought into the State for less money than it could be obtained for in Illinois and Kentucky, the salt-works were abandoned, and the owners went into some other more profitable business. When salt can be made in Illinois and sold and delivered for less money than it costs to get it elsewhere, then the manufacture of salt in Illinois will be resumed. Putting money into the manufacture of salt that can be sold at a profit, is one thing; but to put money into the manufacture of salt when it will cost as much to produce one bushel at the works as will purchase three bushels at the place of consumption, is hardly such a measure as can be fairly considered profitable. It is true that, if salt could be produced here and sold for $5 a barrel, and if the State of Illinois had the power to levy such a tax on all salt brought into the State that it could not be sold for less than $8 a barrel, the manufacture of domestic salt would be profitable to the manufacturer, but would be rather oppressive upon the public generally, who, in the absence of such tax, might purchase salt for $2.50 a barrel. That is precisely what Congress has done in the case of various other things equally necessary as salt. Until last year the tax on salt was over 100 per cent. The tax at this time on all woolen goods ranges from 50 to 80 per cent; on cotton goods from 25 to 50 per cent; on leather goods from 35 to 40 per cent; on iron and steel goods from 50 to 80 per cent. The people of Illinois pay this tax on their coats, pants, shawls, blankets, hats and caps, and on their shirts, drawers, sheets, calicoes, and all other articles of clothing; on their boots and shoes, harness and belting; on their horse-shoes, wagon-tires, and all other articles of iron or steel; all of which taxes are very profitable to the manufacturer, but are exceedingly oppressive to those who have to pay such increased prices in corn at 20 cents a bushel. Increasing the cost of living is not the way to make production profitable.

HISTORY OF THE SALARY-GRAB.

"Warrington," the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, has been studying the Congressional *Globe*, and, in connection with his personal observation at the time, has published a very complete history of the salary-grab bill from its inception to its final passage. In reading it, the inference would be that it had been prepared with the express purpose of showing the full extent of Butler's responsibility for the grab. It is probable, however, that no accurate and complete history of the measure could be prepared which would not give the prospective Governor of Massachusetts the most conspicuous place in the movement for increasing Congressional salaries with a retroactive clause. Butler himself, in his Framingham speech, proclaimed as much, but was careful to intimate that he was acting for some one else, at the same time indicating that this other person was the President of the United States. Indeed, when he introduced the original bill into the House, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, he prefaced his action with this statement: "I desire to say that the report is not drawn by myself." He immediately added, however, that he concurred with it.

There are two specially prominent features that suggest themselves in following the consecutive stages of the progress of the bill. One is that some of those who brought forward the most convincing arguments why it should not become a law were among the first to avail themselves of the grab after it passed. Another is, that the law was passed only by taking technical advantage of the rules of Congress, and employing what is generally known as "parliamentary tactics" in the most unfair and sneaking fashion.

The bill was first introduced on the 7th of February, by Gen. Butler, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee. In its original form the salary of a Congressman was fixed at $8,000 a year, making the increase applicable to the Congress just then going out of existence. It is thus seen that the retroactive feature was contemplated from the very first. In this shape the bill was received, read twice, and recommitted. On the 10th inst., Mr. Butler moved that the report on the increase of salaries be made a part of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill *for the consideration of the Committee of the Whole*, and also moved a suspension of the rules for this purpose. The intention was to avoid a recording of the votes, as the yeas and nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole. Butler's motion was defeated, and the measure started out with a disaster. On the 24th of February, the House, sitting as Committee of the Whole, Butler introduced a new grab bill, making the salaries $7,500 instead of $8,000, according to the original bill, adding some new grabs to strengthen it, and making an appropriation of $1,250,000 for this purpose. This bill, like all the other modifications, provided for an increase of back-pay, as it was obvious at all times that the retiring members would not support it on any other condition. Mr. Upson, of Ohio, tried to have the retroactive clause stricken out, but, of course, he was defeated. The original Butler grab was then agreed to by a vote of 81 to 66. When the Committee of the Whole rose, Feb. 28, Butler again moved a suspension of the rules and the adoption of the bill with the amendments. Several gentlemen interposed, calling for information, when one of the Butlerites exclaimed: "We do not want information." Gen. Hawley inquired if the effect of Butler's motion was to cut off the opportunity to have separate votes. Butler told him of course it was, and if he had been a member longer he would have known it was. This created a laugh, as did several other sallies during the discussion. The grabbers now appear to be laughing on the other side of their mouths. At all events, the amendment to the general bill for raising the salaries was now defeated by a vote of 69 in favor and 121 against. Butler voted against in order to be able to move a reconsideration. As a rule this motion to reconsider is made in order that another member may move that it be tabled, which, if successful, finally disposes of the matter. Such was not Butler's intention. He therefore said, "I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and, pending that motion, I move that the House adjourn." The motion to adjourn prevailed, the grabbers gained time, and kept the motion to reconsider from being tabled. Their next steps were (1) to carry the motion to reconsider, no matter what increase was fixed, so as to attach the provision in some form to the Appropriation bill; (2) to have the Senate reject it, if the sum was not large enough; (3) to get a favorable conference committee; and (4) to have this Conference Committee report at a favorable moment, toward the close of the session, when there was little time for its consideration. It is unnecessary to follow out in detail how this was all accomplished. Suffice it to say that it was accomplished, and by the same unworthy means which were relied upon from the beginning to bring it about. The Conference Committee consisted of Butler, Randall, and Garfield from the House, and Morrill, Carpenter, and Bayard from the Senate. Four of them were declared salary-grabbers; one was doubtful (Bayard) and he finally favored it; and one only (Garfield) was opposed to it, and he took the grab after it was passed. From such a Conference Committee it is no wonder that a favorable report came, which was finally agreed to, and thus became a law.

It is rather consoling than otherwise, if there is any consolation in the case, that so vile a measure was passed only by resorting to the vilest kind of tactics. But there is another feature which is not so consoling. This is, that so large a number of those who voted against the bill, and made a pretense of opposing it vigorously, availed themselves of its benefits as soon as it became a law. Mr. Garfield was one of these. He showed the injustice of raising Congressional salaries 40 per cent because they had the power to do it, and letting a mass of salaries remain as they are. He proved that $26,000,000, or one-tenth of all the expense of carrying on the Government, is paid for salaries. Mr. Dawes made a plea for an equalization by increasing the salaries of revenue officials, and opposed the bill from this standpoint. Yet both Garfield and Dawes have drawn their back-pay. At one stage of the proceedings, Mr. Butler proposed a general remedy for all who thought that the measure was improper. This was that these gentlemen should come forward and sign a pledge not to take it. "Virtuous men, come up and sign it!" he said, and thereat there was general laughter all over the house. But no one came forward. We should say that those who demonstrated that the salary-grab was wrong and subsequently took it, are a little more to blame, if possible, than those who openly sustained the measure from the beginning. So it is that all who are implicated in the grab by touching it—the vast majority of the last Congress—have become obnoxious to the people.

LUMBER—OUR FORESTS.

Paper No. 71, read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Portland this week, by Franklin B. Hough, is on the subject of "The Duty of Governments in the Preservation of Forests." The American people are repeating the egregious folly—not to call it stupidity—which, it is well known, has rendered large districts of country comparatively desolate.

When the Israelites were encamped in the country of Moab, Moses sent spies over the Jordan into the land of Canaan with special instructions to find out "What the land is; whether it be fat or lean; whether there be wood therein or not." They spent forty days in exploring it, and came back with specimens of grapes, pomegranates, and figs, and reported it to be "an exceeding good land,—a land which floweth with milk and honey." Such was Palestine 3,300 years ago, before the Israelites had stripped its valleys and hills and mountains of their forests, which, by attracting the moisture and the rains from the clouds, made it "an exceeding good land." History furnishes many other examples of countries once rich and populous, which, by being stripped of their forests like Palestine, have become comparatively barren and worthless.

When the Europeans first settled upon the Atlantic seaboard, North America probably had more extensive forests, with a larger and more valuable variety of woods, than all the world beside. For 200 years, man has been toiling with unceasing vigor to burn and destroy this vast and invaluable heritage, and with the increase of our wealth and population the work of destruction is increasing also at an alarming rate. It is well that our scientific men should endeavor to call the attention of our legislators to this important and reckless waste of one of Heaven's richest gifts to us and to our children. If the mere scarcity of timber and its increased price were all the evils to be apprehended, the matter might be dropped; but that the destruction of our forests is materially diminishing our rainfall there cannot be a particle of doubt. With that, of course, must come the lessening of our food products, and at times, in the not distant future, extended droughts, and famine with all its attendant horrors. Rivers like the Ohio, Wabash, and Illinois, half a century ago navigable for most if not all the year, can now be relied on only in the spring and fall freshets; and even the mighty Mississippi is nearly "all run out" for several months in the year.

Of course, large portions of the vast forests that covered the country east of Illinois in our early history had to be cut away in order to bring the land under cultivation. What is deeply to be regretted is, that a copse of say five to forty acres of primeval forest, in all its beauty and majesty, had not been preserved on every farm. Where no such "woods" exist, every farmer should take early and efficient measures to supply them. Hundreds of our prairie farmers are doing so, adding thus greatly to the beauty as well as the value of their farms. Near Griggsville, for instance, in this State, there is a large border of black walnut trees planted some twenty-five years ago, now perhaps fifty feet high, and with a foot or more of diameter at the base. The money value of this grove must amount to a very considerable sum, and we doubt if the land could have been made to yield a larger return in the culture of anything else.

Turn to the report of the Board of Trade for the year 1872, and we can form some idea of the yearly waste upon the forests that surround Lakes Michigan and Huron. This city alone received 1,183,659,298 feet of lumber in 1872, besides shingles, lath, pickets, and cedar posts in vast quantities. The amount of lumber that goes down the Detroit River, the St. Lawrence, the Grand Trunk and other railways, on its way eastward, must be immense, and the pineries at the head of the Mississippi and its tributaries are rapidly disappearing to supply the demand for lumber in the rapidly-developing States through which it runs. Unless our people use more brick and stone in the construction of their buildings, it is plain that in a few years more the wasting away of our forests will force them to do it, besides the bringing of calamities which have befallen other countries for a like cause. Already the New England States, with the exception of Maine and most of the Middle States, have been stripped of their timber. A quarter of a century will find Maine nearly as destitute as the others. Along the Ottawa and in the districts that surround Lake Huron, there are still immense groves of pine; but even they cannot last many years. In Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, splendid groves of pine still exist; but already, near the streams and lake shores, sad inroads have been made upon them, and now railways are penetrating them in all directions, and soon the vast forests of splendid pines and oaks that have defied the blasts of winter for centuries will be seen no more in all the land. The fall of these old monarchs before the woodman's merciless ax is a spectacle of melancholy and absorbing interest to him who can estimate the effects of their loss upon the welfare and the prosperity of the country.

But there is another view which our awful calamity of October, 1871, forces upon us in this connection. These forests are piled up between brick or stone walls, and loaded down with millions of values in goods of all sorts, drawn from every land and every clime, only to tempt the devouring elements to lap them up and sweep them away in a tempest of fire. We are destroying our splendid forests on the one hand only to have our cities burned up on the other. Built, as they are, so largely of wood, it needs only a roasting of two months in a summer's sun, and then a tempest and a large fire well under way to windward, to burn up every city upon the continent. Hence no people ever practiced more reckless criminal waste than we. We know the dangers to which we are exposed, both from the radical change our climate will suffer from the destruction of our forests, and the burning up of our cities, into whose construction they so largely enter; and yet no effort is made to avert the calamities that must inevitably follow. When Chicago, Boston, or any other city burns up, and loses its hundreds of millions, charge it to man's avarice and stupidity in not building with more substantial material, and not to the avenging hand of an overruling Providence.

RAILROAD PROFITS.

One of the premises in the arguments of railroad corporations is that the Companies are entitled to a dividend equal to the ordinary interest on borrowed money on the amount of their capital invested; and that they have the right to exact such rates of toll as will produce the revenue that will yield such dividends. In other words, that the reasonableness of charges for transportation must be determined by the amount of profit which is received therefrom. Is this argument sound, and, if it is, why is it more applicable to railroad companies than to any other line of business? In considering this question, there are certain facts which have a special bearing on this question. 1. The capital and debt of the various Railroad Companies include large sums in addition to the cost of the roads, and to that extent dividends are demanded on fictitious capital. 2. The business of railroads generally is conducted most expensively, and often in the interest of minor organizations, to which are farmed out the purchasing of supplies, the construction and hiring of rolling-stock, and mileages on cars nominally owned by such organizations. Included, therefore, in the expenses of the Railroad Companies are these extraordinary, or additional, profits made by the parasites of the larger corporations. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, in a recent public address, gave some statistics of the capital invested in, and the productions of, the farms in that State, which will serve to illustrate the difference between the alleged "rights" of capital invested in railroad corporations, and that invested in agricultural products. The capital invested in farms, &c., in Ohio, is thus stated:

Cash value of the farms	$1,054,465,226
Cash value of implements	25,692,787
Cash value of live stock	120,300,528
Total invested in farms in Ohio	$1,200,457,541

At the same time there were in the State of Ohio 4,821 miles of railway, which represented in stock, debts, &c., $387,554,963. As this is an average of over $80,000 per mile, a large portion of it must be put down as fictitious. Here, then, are two classes of persons, one representing over twelve hundred millions of dollars of actual value invested in farms, and the other class representing less than one-third that sum, a large part of which is fraudulent. The holders of this second class of capital insist that they are entitled to exact, in addition to their expenses, real and fictitious, a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, or else they must suspend operations, and leave the people without the means of transportation. While the Transportation Companies make this demand, and assume this defiant tone, what is the condition of the others whose twelve hundred millions of dollars are invested in farms? They have the same moral right to a dividend of 10 per cent as have the Railway Companies, but they must content themselves with what they can actually get. If, from any cause, the year's business should be so calamitous as to leave no profits at all, they have no remedy, but must bear the loss. They have the alternative, it is true, of selling their farms, and implements, and live stock, and of investing their money in some other business more profitable. This is the sole choice which all other men have who find their money invested in unprofitable business. Capital invested in mines, manufactures, trade, and commerce, must take its chances to earn large or small revenues, and why is it that railroads alone can claim that, happen what may, they must receive the highest return for the capital invested in them? Why is it that capital invested in a railroad must not take the same chances as capital invested in manufactures, and what peculiar sanctity is there in railroad stock that entitles it to a regular dividend, even if to obtain it requires the plunder of the public?

That railroads are common carriers, and as such are subject to the common law stipulation that they can only demand reasonable compensation for the service performed, is a conceded fact. No charter can give them a right to demand compensation that is extortionate, or unjust, or unreasonable. Now, in ascertaining what is a reasonable demand for services performed, is the assumed cost of the road, as represented by the capital stock and debts, a fair basis upon which to make the estimate? The Railroad Company may, through the corruption of its officers, have paid $100,000 per mile for construction, when it might have had the same work done for $40,000 per mile. The earnings of the road may be squandered in the most reckless and fraudulent manner, and a balance-sheet may be presented showing a very small percentage of profit. But is the general public to be taxed to make good the deficiencies in railroad receipts caused by extravagance, or fraud, or bad management? Can the Railroad Company include all this in its exactions, and claim that to be reimbursed is but a reasonable demand. Railroads are not a new thing in this country. They have been in progress long enough, and the general business is so thoroughly understood that there ought to be no difficulty at this day in ascertaining what ought to be an honest average in the cost of construction and equipment of a railroad, what ought to be an honest cost of maintainance, and what ought to be a fair equivalent for the transportation of passengers and freights. In ascertaining these results, the amount of capital stock and debts of the Company ought to have but little weight. In a majority of cases they are tainted with fraud or are largely fictitious. A fair and reasonable compensation is to be ascertained, not by finding out rates that will yield 10 per cent on the capital invested in that particular road, but by an estimate of the value of the services rendered. It no more follows that the Company must have 10, or 9, or 6 per cent profit on the capital invested, than it does that the farmer shall have an equal rate of profit on the capital invested in his farm. If railroads cannot be run at rates for transportation which are reasonable and make dividends, then they must be run without dividends, just as all other business which is unprofitable is run. The argument that railroads must receive for their services such revenue as will insure a dividend on the capital invested, is fallacious; it is unjust, wrong in theory and in practice. Railroads are subject, like all other persons, real and fictitious, to the great law of trade, wherein profit or loss is not a matter of personal control. They are prohibited by the great law of common right from demanding anything more than a reasonable compensation for the service rendered, and it does not in the least affect the amount of this compensation whether the balance-sheet of the Company shows a profit or a loss.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In posting up the books, and crediting Oliver P. Morton with a refunded portion of the salary-steal, we find that the following Senators "have not drawn it" and, of course, have not refunded it, viz:

Roscoe Conkling,	Alexander Ramsey,
Aaron H. Cragin,	Eli Saulsbury,
George F. Edwards,	William Sprague,
Morgan C. Hamilton,	William Windom,
James Harlan,*	George G. Wright.

*Ceased to be Senator on the grab-day.

None of these gentlemen are eligible to service on the Republican stump, this year, in Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, or Wisconsin;—at least not until they have drawn and refunded "it."

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* is going for the salary-grabbers who have been invited to stump Iowa for the Carpenter-Rankin ($38,000 steal) ticket. It takes up Jackson Orr and Frank W. Palmer by name, and says:

> These honorable gentlemen will cut a pretty figure with their pockets plethoric with the "Back-Pay Steal," and the word "INFAMOUS" branded upon their foreheads by the State Republican Convention, standing up before an Iowa audience to expound the principles of Republicanism! A good many plain people are asking whether Republicans mean what they say in their platform, and propose to carry out the principles there enunciated, or whether all that was said about the "Back-Pay Steal" and the "infamous" acts of those who pocketed the money after voting against the bill, is to be taken purely in a Pickwickian sense? We respectfully suggest to the State Central Committee (one of whom we believe resides in Burlington) that the "infamous" "Back-Pay Stealers" (these are the words of the Republican platform, capitals and all) be left in the background during this campaign, to the end that the Republican party of Iowa may not become responsible for what it denounces as "infamous" and worthy of "political condemnation."

—It is useless for these Democratic-Conservative-Liberal-New-Party-aspirants to try to deceive the people into the belief that the Republican is a monopoly party, for, ever since the agitation of the present excitement, the action of all Republican Conventions has been decidedly anti-monopoly. (As an instance, see the resolutions passed by the Marshall County (Ill.) Republican Convention, and published in the *Reporter* of August 14.) Every reform for which the farmers and Grangers are fighting has been made a leading principle of the Republican party.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter.*

—At this time, of all others, every Republican farmer in Illinois, who is really in favor of reform and opposed to monopolies, should give his earnest support to the Republican party, and not permit his position to be questioned for an hour.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—Why should the farmers repose any faith in the Republican party? What reason have they for hope from it? They have held power for ten or twelve years, and aggressions upon the rights of the industrial classes have accumulated. The honest farmers who once belonged to the Republican party are tired of empty promises and pledges that have forever been broken. They do right to shake off the rotten corruption.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The farmers' movement, or rather the idea it represents, will purify the Republican party. It will deal with the scoundrels and monopolists of all grades, and hurl them from office and power into public contempt. To exist alone as a "Farmer's party," would not be existence. To draw the fangs of the vipers that misuse their privileges, roll up the high taxes, and squander the public money, are the objects aimed at, and they will be accomplished, too, by this same farmers' movement.—*Belvidere (Ill.) Standard.*

—Yet we have such as Morton, Butler, Grant, Logan, Chandler, Cameron, Mitchell, Carpenter, and a host of other corrupt men endeavoring to allay the suspicions of the people, in order that they can go on in their carnival of corrupt practices, sucking the substance from the people, until they become too weak to offer resistance to the power they have to back them in corrupt rings and moneyed corporations which have been built up by special privileges, and exemptions in a thousand ways by Congress. Will the people believe they are complaining without a cause, or will they say that Senator Morton has gone to work systematically to divert their attention from the real issues of the day, in order that the chains of oppression may be more thoroughly riveted upon them, and a corrupt party, led by corrupt leaders, still further extort from them their hard earnings? It is time for the masses to arouse, and tell these corrupt men they can no longer practice their deception upon them under the sacred garb of loyalty and patriotism. That plea has long since been worn threadbare.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Encouraged by the legislation of a friendly party, capital has multiplied its exactions and grown more arbitrary as it piled up its millions. Before the Republican party came into power, comparatively few men could boast of a fortune of a million. How is it now? Numbers of individuals count their accumulations of capital by tens of millions. Wealth in the hands of the favored few has increased in the most unnatural proportions, while the laboring many have been robbed of their legitimate profits. The burdens which the farmers have had to bear have been especially enormous. These are historical facts,—facts which labor feels in the keenest possible sense.—*Joliet (Ill.) Signal.*

—There is a point beyond which lies the wreck of every railroad, banking-house, and tariff monopoly protected manufactory in this country. If there are any who doubt this, let them read the history of American slavery, and study closely the sequel to that history. While we regret the warmth and construction of the objectional portions of Mr. S. M. Smith's speech, and deprecate its untimely and, evidently, at present, unnecessary utterance, yet he should receive the credit of stating his belief, as follows: "I think a remedy can be found. But, if a remedy cannot be found, *anarchy and bloodshed* will surely follow." He who doubts this last is certainly lamentably ignorant of the character and impulses of an American citizen driven to oppression's wall. Let Smith alone, and turn your attention to the oppression of the Western producer.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—It is a fact that the eyes of the railroad managers will be opened to a realizing sense of their position, if they do not resolve to act fairly with the farmers. Though the railroads may be powerful, it is nonsense to say that they can control the people. . . . . It is the boast of America to level tyrants and bring them to justice; and the people's fortitude to undergo whatever hardship may intervene is immeasurable. The railroads had better not push this matter to an issue.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The farmers have become aroused with a determination to unite their forces in the coming elections and send to Congress men pledged to their cause. It is right; and the entire country, if we except the railroads themselves, will rejoice in their grit. Indeed, farmers are not alone interested, but the interest extends to every section.—*Sandwich (Ill.) Free Press.*

—One of the hopeful signs of the times is a demand for purity, honesty, fidelity, and economy in official positions. Our rural and industrial population can meet this demand better than any other. Their retired life, their industrious habits, their freedom from corroding and corrupting ambitions, their frugality and economy, necessitated by the conditions of their life, all point to them as the class from which, more than from any and all others, we may expect *officers* in sympathy with the people, and suitable to govern such a nation as ours.—*Greenville (Ill.) Advocate.*

—At a time like the present, when there is comparatively so little interest felt in party politics, the people are determined not to vote for mere political hacks and bummers.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—The Ottumwa *Democrat* has enrolled itself by the side of the Dubuque *Herald* and Clinton *Age* in opposition to the theory that "Democracy is dead." The sentiments of these papers must be refreshing to the "Anti-Monopolists," who had hoped to monopolize the Democratic vote.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Mahony does not like the Anti-Monopoly nominations. The Republican press is in the same fix. This is a good omen. Mahony wants another State Convention. The Republicans want another Convention. Very likely a copartnership may be made, Mahony to furnish the brains, and the Republicans the money. Any way to beat the people out of a chance to rebuke official corruption. In this desire and this kind of figuring, the Republican politicians, despite their blow and bluster about the "Anti-Monopoly fizzle," &c., demonstrate the need of a new party movement, and that they have substantial fears that the people have become tired of official misrule, and propose to be heard and felt through the new party movement.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

We have, come as seekers after amusement, to look to this pleasant little theatre to afford us all the mirth we want, and, when the management put anything on the stage that does not provoke laughter, a feeling of disappointment comes over the lovers of fun, and they conclude that everything is very dull nowadays, even Hooley's included. It is not often, however, that this verdict is a just one. Occasionally something appears that does not make a hit, but as soon as that discovery is made another piece is substituted for it. Without wishing to meddle with the management in the conduct of the affairs of Hooley's, we may be allowed the suggestion that if "Checkmate," the piece of last evening, had been ready on Monday night in place of "The Victims," the receipts for the week would have been much larger. It is just such a trifle as the public like to laugh over, and it is one which they can see twice without tiring of. It is only a trifle, but a charming one. The plot is very ingeniously worked up, and the situations ludicrous. The argument is as follows: A wealthy gentleman leaves his property to his niece, and desires that she shall marry her cousin, an officer in the army. He has left an enormous retinue of servants behind him, of the most rascally character, as shown in the development of the plot. The niece is distrustful of her cousin, whom she has not seen since she was a baby, and intends to test him. To do this, while traveling to the mansion bequeathed to her by her uncle, she confides in her maid, and directs her to assume the role of the heiress, while she falls into the position of maid. Her intended husband arrives home from India, and journeys to the same spot, to meet the bride of his uncle's choice. Not satisfied with such a method of securing a wife, he intends to study her at a disadvantage. He therefore confides in his man, and directs him to appear as the newly-made bridegroom-elect, he contenting himself with his servant's identity. The two parties meet, and a most ludicrous situation is the consequence. The false-bridegroom makes an assault upon the pseudo-mistress, who supposes him to be the real master of the house, and reciprocates. The real master, disgusted with the vulgarity of the woman he supposes to be his cousin, makes love to her supposed maid, but she rejects him because of his low occupation. They finally come to an understanding, and lay a trap for their servants, who have been ordering them round with ludicrous impudence. This charming pair having agreed to marry, each being duped by the other, the lordly serving-man commands his master to draw up a contract, which he does, signing the correct names of the contracting parties. They, unable to read or write, affix their "mark," and the trap is sprung upon them, to the delight of the audience, and the curtain falls. The role of *Sir Everton Toffey* is assumed by Mr. Sullivan, who showed a full appreciation of the humor of the character, and an adaptability for comedy parts which he had no opportunity before to exhibit. A little more deliberation occasionally in his elocution would give the audience a little more opportunity to appreciate the points in the very witty dialogue between himself and his destined bride, *Miss Charlotte Russe* (Miss Sidney Cowell), for those points are excellent. Miss Cowell, who appeared for the first time this season, and was received very heartily, played her part with her usual vivacity and sense of humor. The interest of the piece centres in the absurd double deception the two servants arrayed in the finery of their employers. Mr. Bishop played *Sam Winkle*, and did it with such evident relish of the part himself, that from the time of his first appearance to the fall of the curtain he kept the audience in a perpetual state of merriment. It was partly due to the part, and still more to the actor, for there was nothing missed in the matter of by-play or stage-business. It is a finished piece of acting, and, without doubt, the best that Mr. Bishop has done here. Miss Emma Cline as *Martha Bun* was also equal to the occasion. Dressed in the rich and tasteful garments of her mistress, the ambitious maid was, of course, over-dressed and vulgar,—as much so, that is, as Miss Cline can be,—and showed that she, too, had studied up the part with the intention of making a favorable impression. Indeed, such characters are supremely hers, and in confining her to them the manager is certain of a good, conscientious, and capable performer. As the management will withdraw it on Monday for "Lilian's Last Love," those who want an evening of genuine comedy must see one of the three remaining performances. The after-piece, "Wanted, a Thousand Sprightly Young Milliners," is extremely ludicrous, but not as delicate as some farces we have seen.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

As announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Mrs. Barry's engagement at McVicker's Theatre has come to an end, and Miss Ada Gray made her first appearance on this stage as *Marguerite* in the drama "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." In making this her first appearance, the lady was at a manifest disadvantage. She was playing for the first time in a piece with which the other members of the company were perfectly familiar, and, in doing so, she was brought into strong contrast with Mrs. Barry, who played the same character only a week ago. The part of *Marguerite* was regarded as Mrs. Barry's strongest. Miss Gray does not assume to play it. In judging her one cannot entirely efface from the recollection Mrs. Barry's performance, and by the contrast Miss Gray is tame and spiritless. The most trying act is that in which *Manuel*, to disprove the charges of his lady-love, leaps from the tower, and here it is that Miss Gray fell short of the requirements of the part. She was cold and unsympathetic. Her upbraiding was not cold enough to be cynical, not warm enough for honest indignation, and her entreaties were little more than polite invitations. It was unfortunate for Mr. O'Neil, whose fiery, vehement, consuming indignation here excited surprise where it deserved applause, for there appeared no reason for getting excited about the matter. Mr. Pierce played *Laroque*, and was a marked improvement upon his predecessor in that role. Mr. Floyd played *De Bevannes* with his usual grace and finish. The piece will be retained for the remainder of the week. On Monday, Bronson Howard's sparkling comedy, "Diamonds."

PERSONAL.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that Mr. Norris claimed that Mr. Hooley had not lived up to the terms of his contract, which provided that he was to play leading business. Mr. Hooley naturally felt hurt at the imputation, and, in defence, exhibited the contract, which provides that Mr. Norris was to play "juvenile parts." Mr. Hooley adds that Mr. Norris has been allowed to play leading parts, which was more than his contract called for.

TREASURE SECURED.

A Few Words Concerning the Fidelity Savings Bank and Depository—Its Vaults and Safes.

In this fast age, when all are so forcibly reminded that "treasures take unto themselves wings and fly away," nothing is a greater desideratum than an indisputable place of secure deposit of those earthly goods which toil and fortune have brought to the holders. The flames of fire and the burglar's chisel are the dread of all whose wealth may be exposed to the unconscious rage of the one, or the desperate daring, prompted by cupidity and avarice, of the other. Where, then, shall treasure be safe? THE TRIBUNE has, during the last few days, reverted to the dangers from the fiend of flame and the cracksman's "jimmy," and pointed to the really few places of deposit where money, bonds, notes, mortgages, deeds, etc., may be safely stored. Prominently mentioned among these were the splendid vaults of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, a leading and reliable institution of this city and the West; but, after accepting an invitation to visit this magnificent palace of safety, it is felt to be due that a more extended notice should be given. The great fire and burglar-proof vaults have been constructed at a cost exceeding $100,000, and it would seem that every means known to modern science and human skill have been used to render them perfect. A substructure of stone underlies the entire system of vaults, forming a bed of solid masonry, massive and impenetrable.

The walls of the lower vaults, in the basement of the building, consist of heavy masonry and corrugated iron, the whole forming a foundation for the vaults in the main floor of the building as substantial as solid rock. The wall, ceiling, and floor of these main vaults (which contain the safes or boxes for rent) are of solid masonry, of immense thickness, and are all lined with *six thicknesses of half-inch hardened steel-plates*, securely welded and bolted, making a solid metal casement *three and one-half inches thick*, weighing 120 tons, and so hard that, when subjected to the trial test by the most skilled workmen with the best tools and mechanical appliances that could be produced, no impression was made. After many hours hard labor, and the using up of a large number of the finest drills, the test was pronounced complete.

The outer doors of these vaults (each containing ten thicknesses of the same hardened steel plates) weigh three and one-half tons each, and are secured by the best double combination locks that have ever been made. The inner doors (each containing six thicknesses of hardened steel) have the same double combination lock. The boxes or safes inside are also constructed of hardened steel. Each box is secured by a lock so constructed as to receive only its own especial key, which key is held by the renter. Air-chambers between the masonry and metal lining entirely surround each vault. These vaults have been carefully inspected by the most experienced experts, and pronounced by them among the finest in the world, and an absolute protection against fire and burglary.

The day and night watchmen in the Depository are well tried and reliable men, thoroughly armed, and protected also by outside watch. Other appliances, such as burglar-alarm, vigilant watch-dog, etc., add to the security.

Five of these vaults, constructed in 1870, by Thomas B. Bryan, the founder of the Depository, withstood *perfectly* the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871—unharmed by the intense heat, or the six-story walls of the Sherman House falling on them, and stand perfect to-day. Millions of treasure were thus saved in the great disaster. The boxes in the vaults are rented at from $10 to $50 per year,—only a trifling cost per day for absolute security. Special deposits are placed in a fourteen-ton burglar-proof safe inside the impenetrable vault, and charged for according to value.

Retiring-rooms with desk accommodations and private conveniences are provided for the renters of safes. The whole edifice, aside from its strenhth and solidity, is a model of elegance in the interior decoration and furnishing, and its officers are too well known to the public as cautious and reliable business men to need a word of commendation.

A DOZEN SHIRTS.

Superintendent Washburn's Charges Against Detective Simmons.

The following are the charges preferred by Superintendent Washburn against Detective Simmons, under which the latter will be arraigned before the Board of Police to-day:

To Regular Police Patrolman Dennis Simmons:

You are hereby notified that the following charges have been made against you upon complaint of Elmer Washburn, General Superintendent of Police, and that the same will be heard at the rooms of the Board of Police, at 3 o'clock p. m. on Friday, Aug. 29.

CHARGE FIRST.

Receiving and accepting presents from one Hawkins, without the written permission of the General Superintendent of Police, and this in violation of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Police.

Specification 1—That heretofore, to-wit, on or about the —— day of December, 1872, in said City of Chicago, the said Dennis Simmons did make a bet, or wager, of a dozen shirts with one Hankins, he, the said Hankins, being then and there known as a common gambler, and the said Dennis Simmons having won, or having pretended to have won the same, did accept and receive from the said Hankins a dozen shirts, without any consideration therefor, except such bet or wager, or pretended bet or wager aforesaid.

Specification 2—That heretofore, to-wit, on or about the —— day of December, 1872, at the said City of Chicago, he, the said Dennis Simmons, did make, or pretended to make, a certain wager or bet of a cap with one Hankins, who was then and there well known to the said Dennis Simmons as a common gambler, and did accept and receive from said Hankins a fur cap in payment, or pretended payment, of such wager or bet, or pretended wager or bet, and without giving any consideration for such cap.

CHARGE SECOND.

Conduct unbecoming a police officer in violation of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Police.

Specification 1—That heretofore, to-wit, on or about the —— day of December, 1872, at the said City of Chicago, he, the said Dennis Simmons, did make a certain bet or wager of a dozen shirts with one Hankins, who was then and there well known to the said Dennis Simmons as a common gambler. Concerning the legality or power of the police or officers of the public force to destroy implements used for gaming.

Specification 2—That heretofore, to-wit, on or about the —— day of December, 1872, he, the said Dennis Simmons, did make a certain bet or wager of a fur cap with one Hankins, who was then and there well known to the said Dennis Simmons as a common gambler, concerning the legality or power of the police, or officers of the police force, to destroy implements used for gaming.

Specification 3—In this, that, having made the wager or bet mentioned in the first specification under this charge, and having won or pretended to have won the said wager or bets, he, the said Dennis Simmons, did accept payment of said wager or bet, knowing then and there the said Hankins to be a common gambler.

Specification 4—In this, that, having made the said wager or bet mentioned in the second specification under this charge, and having won or pretended to have won the same, the said Dennis Simmons did accept and receive payment of said bet or wager from said Hankins, knowing then and there the said Hankins to be a common gambler.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent of Police.

Louisville Items.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—George Mangram, arrested last week on a charge of the ravishment and murder of Mary Lee, on the commons near the city, has been before the City Court two days. This afternoon the case was submitted without argument, and the Judge committed Mangram on a charge of murder, to answer at the November term of the Circuit Court.

Capt. Edward Holbrook, who was thrown from a street-car last night, died of his injuries this morning. He was one of the pioneers of the tobacco trade in this city, and one of the first manufacturers of plug tobacco. The warehouses adjourn their sales to-morrow, and the Tobacco Board will attend the funeral.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

After Two Weeks of Hiding, Edward Beane is Delivered Up to Justice.

He Is Found at Night Under a Fence, and Arrested Without a Struggle.

His Capture Effected in Will County by an Amateur Detective.

The Latter, Though an Old Friend of Beane's, Thought More of the Reward.

An Interesting Account of the Collision by the Prisoner.

The index-finger of retributive justice now points to two publicly-adjudged criminals, the slayers by a worse than criminal negligence of a number of human beings, in the County Jail. Puffenburger, the less guilty engineer of the coal train which collided with the passenger-train on the Chicago & Alton Railway, causing that holocaust so fearful, only a few days ago, it will be remembered was lodged in a cell shortly after the frightful massacre. And now, before the weeds of mourning have lost their sad news, or the tears of grief cease to water fresh earth over new-made graves, Edward Beane, the fugitive conductor of the train, is immured in a companion-cell. The public will be glad to know that this more guilty agent is captured, and that, though tardy in capture, justice has in her grasp this fugitive.

The sense of relief that will be experienced in the knowledge of the capture of Edward Beane will be marred by the further knowledge that his capture was not made by the officers of the law, the elected and chosen guardians of public security, whose wits, inspired even by the promised reward, were futile to track the movements of a conscience-stricken wanderer. Of this man the detectives of the State and all police had a fair description, and, starting from his starting-point of coward race in a brief time, they were baffled in the chase. It is not more to be rejoiced at, either, that cupidity, not justice, effected the capture. The $1,000 reward offered by the Railway Company was the power that moved the wheels which rode Edward Beane into jail.

The captor is one Simon L. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Herbert, country merchants in the village of Monee, in Will county. He has known his victim for a number of years, since the day when the boy attended church with his father in the hamlet of Richton, and father and son stopped at Miller's Hotel while going to and from their Sabbath devotions, and now he has the proud satisfaction that even old acquaintance and friendship did not swerve him from duty when the $1,000 magnet pointed to the path. Since that ill-fated Saturday night, when so many souls were hurried into eternity, and so many mangled bodies left bleeding evidence of criminal folly, up to about the hour of midnight on Wednesday, Beane has been a fleeing fugitive, a coward hiding from the face of men, denying his name, and seeking vainly for rest and security. On Wednesday the amateur detective, Miller, whose advantages and cunning outstripped his professional rivals, came to this city, and informed the officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company that he knew the whereabouts of Beane, and asked them if he would give him the reward if he produced the man. Their reply being in the affirmative, Miller hastened back to Monee, all ready to catch the fugitive and clutch the reward. He, in company with another man, whose name Miller preferred not to make known to the reporter, though he said there was no reason for keeping it secret, started out from Monee at about 10 o'clock on the same night, and in about two hours they found Beane lying down close by a fence in an uncultivated prairie, 3 or 4 miles east of Monee. The arrest was made quietly, and without any attempt at resistance. When Miller took Beane into custody, the latter said he would rather be arrested by him than by an officer or stranger, as he feared either of the latter would treat him roughly, or manacle him like a common felon. The captor brought his prisoner to this city in a buggy, and before 10 o'clock yesterday morning had delivered him into the custody of Jailer Folz. The shades of the afternoon had not grown long before Miller was a richer man by the sum of $1,000 in his breeches-pocket.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Beane, with a view to elicit from him his own story of the cause of the dire catastrophe. He was found seated on a bench in the front of the corridor of the jail, with a railroad friend on either side, and the three engaged in an earnest conversation, while they puffed each a strong cigar. Respecting the privacy of friendship, the reporter patiently waited until each had turned to ashes and smoke a second weed. Then there entered a tall and rather more than middle-aged lady, who saluted the prisoner with an embrace and a kiss. Their conversation was long, and in low tones, and the reporter was forced to content himself in listening to the jokes, and laughter, and muttered snatches of ribald song of the recognized outcasts from society halting at this half-way station to the Penitentiary. Just as the mysterious lady friend of the prisoner, in whom the reporter's interest was centered, was about to depart, and the pencil had been resharpened, after breaking off the point by impatient tapping on an iron wall, a new friend was introduced. He was a comfortable-looking, seemingly self-satisfied, and dumpy little man, with the air of an attorney. He didn't have a particle of regard for the sanctity of the earnest interview going on, but walked briskly up and joined the confab. Before that talk ended, the reporter had, perforce, sharpened his pencil again; but all things earthly must end, as this long talk did, and as this report must soon.

The reporter now stepped up to Beane, who had risen to his feet and was about to walk away, and proceeded to an interview. It was brief, and about in this wise:

Reporter—Mr. Beane, I am a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, and wish to have a little talk with you.

Beane—I have nothing to say.

Reporter—Sir, the whole story has been told against you; and, with perfect fairness, with a desire to do you full justice, THE TRIBUNE offers you its free columns for your own version of this sad affair.

Beane—I think I have nothing to say.

Reporter—Sir, I do not wish you to say anything that would criminate yourself. I only wish you to give your knowledge, so far as it will go, to exculpate or shield you from public indignation. The impression is against you, and it might go far to prepare the public for your defense if you would tell your story in time.

Beane—I have nothing to say now. When it comes to my trial I will say all I have to say.

Reporter—Are you remaining thus silent by the advice of counsel, or friends?

Beane—I have nothing to say.

After the above wonderfully satisfactory interview, Beane was escorted to his cell by Jailer Folz, and, when the key was turned on the prisoner, the reporter again essayed converse with him, with the result thus brief:

Reporter—Beane, have you told any story to Miller, the man who arrested you?

Beane—There he is. Go ask him.

This answer was accompanied with a nod of the head and a motion of the index finger which pointed to a large, country-dressed, red-faced, bearded German, who was standing in the hallway between the rows of cells. To him the reporter hurried, and here his persistence in search of information for the public was better rewarded. The substance of this interview is given as follows, omitting that part of the story concerning himself, which is told above:

"When I arrested Beane he knew me, and made no resistance. On the way here, he told me something about how the accident occurred, and his story was about this: He had orders to run on a certain train's time which was two hours behind time, and had three or four cars to leave at Lemont. After leaving Lemont, he was standing on the front of the engine with way-bills in his hand, ready to throw them off at the next station, when he remembered that he had two green brakemen on the train, and went back to the caboose to instruct them. After having done so, and while sitting in his chair, the thought flashed upon him as quick as lightning that he was running on the time of the passenger train. He sprang three feet high from his chair, and hurriedly ordered the brakemen to put on the brakes. As he thought of the danger he shouted: 'Now, boys, we're gone up.' While the brakes were being put on the collision occurred. Beane was not hurt, and, jumping out of the caboose, he started to run back to Lemont. When about half way there he met an engine going to the wreck, but he did not hail the engineer. He ran on, and remained all night either at the wreck or at Lemont (Miller did not recollect which). He got on the train which took the passengers, and rode to Joliet, where reside his family. He went to his house, and hid there. Soon after, a brother of Metzler, one of the brakemen who was killed, came to his house and inquired for him (Beane), saying he would shoot him when he got sight of him. This was said to Beane's wife, and his friends advised him to clear out for fear of mob violence or lynch law. He then went to the little town of Will, in Will County, and thence went to Indiana, where he hired out to a German named Boehler who could not speak a word of English. Thence he returned to Will, and hung about there until captured."

Mr. Miller further stated that, through neighbors, he had heard of Beane's whereabouts before he went to Indiana. One Kessler, he said, had told him that he had seen Beane go into a corn-field not more than five minutes before a detective appeared on his track. Miller then organized a little detective force of his own, with the known result.

Edward Beane is a heavy-set, square-shouldered man, rather below the medium stature, and one would judge him to weigh about 165 pounds. There is nothing ugly about his countenance,—it bespeaks firmness and resolution. He is about 28 years old, has three children living, and his wife is soon again to become a mother. His family and his father and mother reside in Joliet, where, as indeed everywhere they are known, they have the sympathy of many friends.

THE ARCADIANS.

The lately-organized and highly-successful Arcadian Club held one of its enjoyable weekly reunions at the Quinlan farm yesterday afternoon. The members were out in full force, and were better pleased with the amusement they had than ever before. The grove wherein they assembled is one of the lovliest spots in the vicinity of Chicago, and was tendered for the day by its owner, Mr. Simeon Quinlan, who is a member of the Club, and a thoroughly hospitable gentleman every way he is taken. He and his partner, Mr. William P. Robinson, another genial gentleman, were the hosts on the occasion, and between them they left nothing undone that could in any way contribute to the comfort of their guests. At the conclusion of the games, which consisted of pigeon-shooting, rifle practice, and quoit-pitching, a splendid supper was served on the green sward beneath the shade of the trees, and met with marked attention from all present, and in addition to this there was plenty of cooling refreshments to be had while sport was in progress. Before the Club adjourned, Mr. Quinlan generously tendered to the members the free and exclusive use of his grounds for one year, together with all the appurtenances. The compliment was suitably acknowledged by the President, Mr. R. M. Hooley, and the grounds were named Arcadian Grove. It is located on the Jefferson road, 6 miles from the Court-House. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Membership: Messrs. Simeon Quinlan, Tom Foley, John Stephens, J. H. Haynie, and William Turtle.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AND THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a friend of one of the victims of the late disaster on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, permit me to call the attention of the public through the columns of your paper, to a *few facts, all of which can be substantiated by reliable witnesses*, in reference to the treatment the patients received in the above Hospital, and the red-tape system and filthy condition of that institution.

The father of my friend, on hearing of the accident and the whereabouts of his son, hastened to the Hospital, but was denied admission, it not yet being the hour for visitors. What father, knowing his son was inside dying, or perhaps dead, will calmly submit to such a regulation? He insisted upon being admitted, and, for doing so, was roughly handled by the Warden, and a policeman actually called in to arrest him. At last he was admitted, and found his son in one of the wards, lying upon a bed; and oh! such a bed for a poor, scalded patient; bedding and covering of the very coarsest and dirtiest description; not sufficient pillows on which to rest the poor fellow's head; and such filth could hardly be found in the poorest shanty of Bridgeport. Bugs innumerable crawled over his face and body; cockroaches and other vermin, in hundreds, over the walls and floor. There was no attention whatever to the comfort of the patient. The floors were uncarpeted, and the attendants allowed to tramp around in heavy brogans, instead of wearing slippers. Doors were creaking on their hinges, though 3 cents worth of oil would have oiled every door in the ward. There was banging of doors; and, in every particular, a disgraceful and utter disregard to the comfort and ease of the patients. There was only one attendant in a ward of over twenty patients, and he only in the daytime,—there being no night-attendant, and not sufficient ice-water to last over night. Rats were running over the floor.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the patient wished for a little tea or coffee. The answer his father received on asking for it was, that none could be had until the regular meal-time, which would be about 6 o'clock. Here was more unnecessary red-tapeism,—a nice answer indeed to a poor sufferer whose death might be expected at any moment.

At half-past 8 in the evening, the doctor said that sleep was now the only hope for the patient. A sleeping-draught was administered, and everything done by the friends of the patient for his comfort and rest. It was hoped that now at least the tramping of feet, banging of doors, creaking of hinges, and other unnecessary noises would cease; but, as if in mockery of such a hope, the noises seemed worse than ever; and, to make matters ten times worse, just as the patient was about getting a little rest, the attendant brings in a large lump of ice, and chops it on a table, within a few yards of the patient's bedside. Such was the noise for at least an hour after the draught was administered that sleep to a weary man in the best of health would have been impossible.

The father of my friend wished to call in his family physician, but was prevented from doing so, and was obliged to stand passively by and see his son suffering, without being able to find any physician attached to the establishment, and prohibited from having the services of any other doctor.

My poor friend died twenty-four hours after entering the Hospital; therefore, I have no further personal interest in that institution; but, as none of us know how soon one of our friends, or perhaps one of ourselves, may be brought there, I believe it is a duty I owe to my fellow-men to call the attention of the press and the public to this terrible evil which exists in our midst. There are plenty of poor unfortunates in that Hospital at this very moment suffering from the very evils which I complaind of in my friend's case. Cannot something be done for them? While awaiting a new Hospital being built, cannot a few hundred dollars be spent in improving the condition of the present one? Cannot matting be laid down in the wards so as to deaden the noise of heavy walking, which is so distressing to patients? Cannot clean beds and bedding, fit for Christians to lie upon, be supplied? Cannot the Hospital be cleared of the bugs and vermin of all description with which it is now infested? Cannot there be more attendants, and attendants for night-time as well as day? Cannot a few cents be spent in oiling the creaking door-hinges? Cannot sufficient ice be supplied to last over night, and, at night, is there no other place to chop ice but in a ward where patients are trying to sleep? In cases of disaster like this last one, where so many are carried to the Hospital at one time, and all requiring immediate and the most skillful and constant attention, ought there not to be some regulation by which physicians will be, all the time in attendance, instead of making only the ordinary visits?

Pardon me for intruding so far upon your valuable space. This is not the complaint of one single individual, but is in the interest of perhaps nearly 200 poor unfortunates who are lying in that horrible place at this very moment. It is an evil which every citizen of Chicago is interested in having remedied, and one which I trust for humanity's sake, will be remedied immediately. Respectfully, E. J. McDONNELL,
155 LaSalle street, Room 2.

The One-Hundred-and-Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment.

The fourth annual reunion of the One-Hundred-and-Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry will be held at Oswego, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873. Capt. A. C. Little will deliver the address. All members of the regiment, or persons to whom this notice is sent, are cordially invited to be present. CAPT. J. F. RICHMOND, President.
DR. S. E. WELD, Secretary.
ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 11, 1873.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Livingston Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The prospects for the corn crop at Pontiac and vicinity are not very flattering. Only about one-half of the usual quantity has been planted, and farmers say they expect not over half an average yield from that. Corn here has suffered severely from drought, and the only chance for an ordinary yield will be in frost holding off later than usual; but, should we get an early frost, the farmers say the crop will not be a quarter yield.

PARIS, Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn in this vicinity is in excellent condition, and prospects favorable for a large crop, unless there should be an early frost, which would damage it probably one-half.

DANVILLE, Vermilion Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn in this vicinity and west of Danville is in good condition; very good prospect of a plentiful yield.

HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The prospect for corn in this vicinity is very favorable for more than an average crop, unless an early frost should hurt it.

BELLEVILLE, St. Clair Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Owing to the drought and Chinese bug, corn will not make over half a crop in St. Clair and Randolph Counties.

EDWARDSVILLE, Madison Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Condition of corn middling; prospects fair, but suffering from drought.

SPRINGFIELD, Sangamon Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Of the corn planted in this county this season, the yield will not reach a half-crop. As compared with last year, it will reach one-third of a crop. Farmers say that there will be more calf-feed this year than ever before known in this county.

CARROLTON, Greene County, Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn in this vicinity is considered in many instances poor, the drought being very greatly felt, and in some places it will be an entire failure. From the present prospects it is thought the yield will come far short of an average crop.

LINCOLN, Logan County, Ill., Aug. 28.—It is estimated that in this vicinity there will hardly be half an average corn crop.

JACKSONVILLE, Morgan Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn-crop in this county and several adjacent counties has been greatly damaged by a protracted drought. Early-planted corn will yield fairly, but late-planted corn will be very light. It is safe to say that in Morgan, Macoupin, Pike, and Calhoun Counties the yield will not much, if any, exceed one-half the crop of last year. This we have from well posted farmers from those counties. Winter wheat is turning out from eight to thirty bushels, perhaps an average of twelve bushels, to the acre. Not more. The hay crop is considerably below the average. The grass is short, but improving since rain fell, the first of the week. Oats are about one-half to three-fifths of a crop. Early potatoes are a good yield, but those late-planted are a failure.

GALVA, Henry Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Owing to the backwardness of last spring, combined with the extreme dryness since, the corn crop in this immediate vicinity is very poor, and will average scarcely half a crop, for less than the usual number of acres were planted on account of the wet and heavy condition of the soil. Many fields have been almost entirely neglected, and the prospect, as a general thing, is decidedly gloomy. An early frost would cause nearly a total failure.

METAMORA, Woodford Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn crop in this vicinity, this season, will only average about twenty-five bushels to the acre, one-half as much as last year's crop.

GRIGGSVILLE, Pike Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn crop in this vicinity light. Large amount planted, but, in consequence of the drought, the yield will be small.

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn in immediate vicinity is in very good condition and prospects of the largest crop for several years, but further west in poor condition.

ANNA, Union Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The condition of corn crops on the hills is very bad, on account of drought. In Mississippi bottoms corn shows appearance for favorable crops.

DU QUOIN, Perry Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Early corn very good; late somewhat injured by dry weather. Altogether we will have the largest crop we have had for several years.

CARBONDALE, Jackson Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn crop is excellent; never better. More than an average breadth planted. Weather favorable.

LACON, Marshall Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn, early planted, about two-thirds average crop; later planted, average crop. Late rains helping us out very much. Farmers all feeling first-rate over it.

LEWISTON, Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Owing to the drought, there will be but about half a crop of corn in this section.

PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Present corn crop of Bureau County will yield about one-third of last year's crop.

RUSHVILLE, Schuyler Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn crop affected by drought. Will not average over three-fourths of a crop.

WAPELLO, DeWitt Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—In vicinity of Wapello the corn crop will not exceed two-thirds of the ordinary yield of sound corn. The crop is badly damaged by drouth, and nearly all the late planted corn will make nothing but fodder.

MATTOON, Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—If the dry weather continues for ten days, the corn crop in this vicinity will fall short over one-half from the usual yield.

TUSCOLA, Douglas Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn generally late and small, being affected by drought; prospects, about two-thirds of a crop.

KEITHSBURG, Mercer Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The general condition of the corn crop in this vicinity is unpromising on account of the drought, and will not average more than a half-crop.

CENTRALIA, Marion Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—Early corn very good. Late corn suffering somewhat from drought and chinch-bugs.

ONARGA, Iroquois Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The prospects of the corn crop in this vicinity are for about two-thirds of an average crop.

DECATUR, Macon Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn crop in this vicinity will not be an average crop. No rain of any consequence for six weeks.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 28.—The recent heavy rains throughout this section have materially helped late corn, although the entire crop, compared with that of last year, will fall short at least 50 per cent. Early corn is in much better shape than late, and the only thing to save the late crop will be tardy frost. Small grains are harvested and mostly threshed. The yield generally is much smaller than previous years.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—In comparison with the yield promised in many of the central counties of Illinois, the corn crop of McLean bids fair to be good, but will not in all probability be more than from one-half to three-quarters the annual average of the past three years. In the immediate vicinity of Bloomington, and between this city and the line of Tazewell County, the corn is strong in appearance and will yield well. This is also the case in the creek bottoms and damp lands in all parts of the county. In the eastern half of the county the yield will be very insignificant. In Empire Township, a farmer reports that he can only get eighty ears of corn to 100 hills, and this, too, in corn-fields that look vigorous and strong. The recent rains came too late for corn, but have refreshed the meadows and pasture lands.

TAYLORVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn crop in this vicinity is not very promising this year, and it is thought will not yield more than one-half the usual crop. In some places the corn is very small and gives very poor prospects of yielding anything. In other places the prospects are favorable, but the general impression is that it will not average more than its usual crop.

EFFINGHAM, Effingham Co., Ill., Aug. 28.—The corn crop in this vicinity is about an average crop. Wheat is about an average crop. Oats are almost an entire failure.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 28.—The crop of small grains is all harvested and partly threshed. The wheat crop is very light, the average being ten to twelve bushels per acre. Oats average about twenty-five bushels. Very little barley and rye raised. Sweet potatoes are looking fine, and a heavy average yield is anticipated. Irish potatoes are a failure this season, on account of drought and bugs. The corn crop is looking fine, but in some parts is not yet out of the way of an early frost. A good rain would help everything.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

OSCEOLA, Clark Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—Corn crop favorable; good average in Clark County.

LYONS, Clinton Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—Corn in this vicinity promises to yield an average crop.

KEOKUK, Lee Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—The prospect has been that we would have an unusually large corn crop in this section, but the drought has injured it considerably. With good weather from this time forward, there will be a fair yield.

BLOOMFIELD, Davis Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—Prospect for corn in this vicinity is very favorable for a good crop.

ANAMOSA, Jones Co., Ia., Aug. 28.—Corn crop is looking well in this vicinity. Late rain has been great help to it.

TIPTON, Cedar Co., Ia., Aug. 28.—Dry weather has been too much for our corn crop. It will not yield over half the average crop.

GLENWOOD, Mills Co., Ia., Aug. 28.—On account of drought Mills County will yield but two-thirds crop of corn.

OTTUMWA, Wapello Co., Ia., Aug. 28.—The corn crop in this county has been injured considerably by drought during the last half of July and first half of August. The yield will be about three-fourths of an average crop.

MARION, Linn Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—Owing to the unfavorable weather for planting, and the present long-continued drought, the corn crop in this vicinity will not be a full yield, as a considerable portion of it is soft and undeveloped as yet, but with four weeks' favorable weather a two-thirds yield is estimated.

MUSCATINE, Muscatine Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—The corn crop will be very short in this vicinity, on account of the long-continued drought. We have had no rain, other than very light showers, since July 8.

BURLINGTON, Des Moines Co., Iowa, Aug. 28.—Corn in this vicinity will be short; has been badly injured by drought, and ripened prematurely. Cutting will commence two to three weeks earlier than usual in consequence. From two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop is expected.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Clark Co., Mo., Aug. 28.—The prospect is very fine for a good yield of corn. Along the line of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad there are some excellent fields, particularly in Appanoose County, Iowa, and in Northern Missouri.

CANADA.

Comments Called Out by the Refusal of Huntington to Appear Before the Royal Commission—Suicide or Murder—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—The Ministerialists are greatly discomfited by the refusal of Huntington to appear before the Commission. It leaves them between two fires. If he goes, he must ignore Parliament and kill himself with the Reform party; if not, and he is arrested and compelled to go, it will arouse much indignation among the people. To advise him not to appear would be an admission of guilt. His letter yesterday is by all admitted to be unanswerable as to the ground taken. However, the *Mail*, Government organ, this morning accuses him of being unreasonably factious in not appearing. It charges him with being more desirous of a party triumph than full investigation. It figures that the Commissioners have power by writ of attachment to compel him to appear before them and give evidence on oath, and adds that the public will expect them, if necessary, to use that power to its utmost. It says: "We have no doubt the Commissioners will exercise the power to its fullest." Should this be done, and should Huntington be brought a prisoner before the Commissioners, the limit of forbearance will have been reached, and indignation will manifest itself in another way than by words.

Dr. Andrews, of this city, who was arrested on a charge of having procured an abortion, while liberated on bail, escaped, and is believed to have gone to the United States.

The banquet to have been given Sir John A. Mcdonald here, and that to the Hon. Gibbs in South Ontario, are postponed indefinitely.

HAMILTON, Aug. 28.—A man was found in the bay here with both hands and feet tied together. It is either suicide or murder.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—Sir Thomas Dakin, President of the Great Western Railway, in England, has arrived here with his family.

SPRINGFIELD.

Figures from the State Board of Equalization—The Number of Live Stock in the State—Remains of a Supposed Suicide Found—Run Over by a Train—Licenses Granted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The tables prepared for the use of the Board of Equalization show that there are in the State 930,947 head of horses, assessed at an average of $52.41; cattle, 2,014,801, average, $17.78; mules and asses, 98,316, average, $59.09; sheep, 1,092,080, average, $1.96; hogs, 3,560,033, average, $3.17. The improved lands of the State are assessed at $22.88 per acre; unimproved, $4.87 per acre; average, $18.78. The Board have been engaged all day in committee work. Nothing was done in the Railroad Committee of public interest, and it is not thought that there will be before next week.

The remains of Oswald Earich, a barber, who has been missing from his home in this city for several days, were found this morning near Carlinville, in an advanced state of decomposition. It is thought he committed suicide, as he had been for some time past living a dissolute life.

A man, whose name we could not learn, was run over and killed by a train on the Springfield & Southwestern Railroad this afternoon as it was approaching this city. He made no effort to get out of the way of the train.

Licenses were issued to the Lake Distilling Company, of Chicago, capital, $400,000; the Hart Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, capital, $50,000, by the Secretary of State to-day.

THE IOWA BANDITS.

They are Believed to Be in Lafayette County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Lexington, Mo., says it is asserted by those who know that there is not the least doubt that four or five of the Iowa train-robbers have made their rendezvous in this (Lafayette) county. Two of them were at Dover, just below Lexington, day before yesterday, mounted on splendid horses. It is believed that the others were near by, as they do not trust themselves far away from each other. Three days ago, three of the gang rode through the streets of Lexington, publicly made some purchases, and went away. The citizens are awed by them.

The Pennsylvania Coal Interest.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 28.—This forenoon a meeting of the coal men was held at the office of Thomas Fawcett & Sons. S. C. Richer was called to the chair, and Addison Lisle was appointed Secretary. A resolution was offered and adopted that all coal merchants will refuse to send barges to any works the proprietors of which are paying advanced rates for mining coal. A committee was appointed to confer with the owners of pits who are paying advanced rates, with a view of influencing them to cease operations for the present. Resolutions were also adopted reaffirming the resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, opposing any change in the size of scales or in the scale of prices. The operators present seemed determined to hold out against the demands of the miners to the bitter end.

A communication from Col. Morrill, asking for information as to the improvement needed on the Upper Ohio was read. The object was to obtain data on which to base an application for an appropriation by Congress.

The Cable Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Halpine writes from the Great Eastern that the broken cable had been raised at the point designated by the electricians, but, upon testing the wire, the fault was found to be to the eastward. The Great Eastern had experienced alternate fogs and gales, which made the work of grappling exceedingly difficult. Capt. Halpine is sanguine the fault will soon be found and remedied.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Cable Office in this city has received the following:

"The Great Eastern was on the 20th inst. in latitude 51 deg. 58 min. north and longitude 35 deg. 46 min. west. The weather has been very foggy and boisterous, and out of twenty days they had only sixty-nine hours of working weather. With fine weather Capt. Halpine has great hopes of being successful in recovering and repairing the 1865 cable." The cable already picked up was in good condition.

Boiler Explosion at Portsmouth, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 28.—A small boiler in the butcher's shop of Adam Guster exploded at noon to-day with terrific force, passing up through two floors and the roof, and landing in the back yard. A large ice-chest, weighing about two tons, was moved several feet, and a customer waiting at the counter was thrown into the middle of the street. Nobody seriously hurt.

Doomed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 28.—No word has yet been heard from the Governor granting a respite to Campbell, who is to be hanged here to-morrow. Mr. Bird, the mover of the petition, did not in all likelihood reach the Governor until this morning. The scaffold has been erected, and the execution will certainly take place if the Governor does not interfere.

A Wonderful Magnetic Spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 28.—The discovery of a magnetic spring on the property of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, near this city, has caused quite an excitement among the inhabitants. The water is undoubtedly magnetic, the copper pipe through which it flows being highly charged, and pieces of iron placed in it becoming magnetized in an incredibly short time. An analysis of the water shows it to contain less lime than the Bethesda spring at Waukesha,—in fact, less than any of the prominent springs in the State. Batteries in the telegraph office have been charged with the water, and it gave an instantaneous and powerful current. Persons are drinking it all the time, and already wonderful cures of rheumatism, kidney complaints, and other evils to which flesh is heir have been recorded. Mr. Sleeper, agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at this place, has secured control of the well, and expects to make it as much of a success as the Waukesha Water.

EDUCATIONAL.

The School Superintendents of Minnesota in Session—Convention of the State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 28.—The Superintendents of Minnesota schools closed their seventh annual Convention yesterday. Various interesting papers upon live subjects connected with teachers' woes were read by Prof. H. B. Wilson, State Superintendent; E. C. Payne, Blue Earth County; Prof. C. C. Curtis, Winona; George M. Mage, St. Paul; A. H. Tukey, Mankato; Sanford Niles, Olmsted County, and others. Mr. Tukey and Mr. Niles were requested to furnish copies of their papers for publication.

A severe attack upon the management of Minnesota teachers and the *Journal of Education* was made by Prof. Phelps, of Winona, but apparently not sympathized in by anybody else. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the members of the Association to the *Journal*.

Last evening, the thirteenth annual Convention of the Minnesota State Teachers' Association was welcomed by Mayor Doe in a brief address, after which Prof. V. S. Walker, President of the Association, delivered his inaugural, containing many excellent thoughts and timely hints.

To-day the Convention listened to several very entertaining papers read by the Rev. W. P. Johnstone, Rector of St. Paul's church, Stillwater, upon the "The Development of the Minds of Children;" by Prof. Gareye, of Stillwater, on "The Teacher, His Work and Opportunities;" S. S. Taylor, upon "Written Examinations;" Prof. C. J. Thompson, upon "Aptness to Teach." Each paper was followed by animated discussions. Senator Ramsey, in a few encouraging remarks, eulogized the teachers' work.

This evening, an interesting history of the Yellowstone Expedition will be given by Prof. Phelps.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—False and extravagant reports regarding the health of New Orleans having been circulated elsewhere, Dr. C. B. White, President of the Board of Health, publishes a card, in which he says at this date, Aug. 28, only one case of yellow fever is under treatment in private practice, and another case in the wards of the Charity Hospital, the only cases known to the Board of Health.

The Galveston Health Officer has issued an order that, from and after Sunday, all vessels from New Orleans or Brashear will be subject to detention at quarantine.

Bank Officers Commit Suicide.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—William R. Boyce, President of the First National Bank of Lynn, Mass., committed suicide last evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—J. H. Rosanquest, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, has committed suicide.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Weather wet and unfavorable. Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 1d; white, 12s 6d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—2:30 p. m.—Pork, 68s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—5 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £100,000. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000. Rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 3 per cent. The rate of money on government securities in open market is 2 per cent.

Consols, 97¾; 5-20s of '65 95¼; do of '67 95; 10-40s 86¾; new 5s 91¼; Erie 48¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—5-20s of '62, 98¼.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Rentes, 58f. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—Evening—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8½d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,200 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 6d; red Western spring, 11s 4d@12s 1d; winter red, 12s 6d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 29s 6d.

Pork, 68s; Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s 6d. Cheese, 61s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Beeves—To-day's receipts, 2,134 head; making 3,187 for three days, against 2,770 the same time last week. Good beeves comparatively scarce, and ruled firm at slight advance; but common natives and Texans are more than plenty, and ranged about ½c lower than Monday, with slow sale at the reduction. Poor to prime native steers, 9½@12c; choice and extra, 12¼@12¾c. Among the sales were 5 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt, 10¾@11c; 12 cars, 6 cwt, 9½@9¾c; 12 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½@12¼c; 10 cars, 6¾@7 cwt, 11@11¾c; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, 11½@12¼c; 4 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 5 cars Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt, 11@11½c; 8 cars Texans, 4¾ cwt, 6½@8c; 12 cars, 4¾ cwt, 6@7c; 6 cars, scant 6 cwt, 8½c; 3 cars, 5¾ cwt, 8¾c; and 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,830, making 11,100 for three days, against 10,190 same time last week. Good sheep firm and a shade higher; good lambs selling fairly at previous figures. Common lambs decidedly dull and weak. Sheep ranged at 4½@6¾c; lambs from 6c to 8c, with a few extra State sold at 8½c. Among the sales were 1 car Ohio sheep, 94 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 81 lbs, 6¼c; 3 cars, 77 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car State lambs, 72 lbs, 8¼c; 1 car, 69 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 75 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 66 lbs, 7⅝c; 1 car, 56 lbs, 7¼c, and 1 car, 55 lbs, 7c.

Swine—To-day's arrivals 5,600, making 15,400 for three days, against 13,900 same time last week. A car-load of heavy State hogs, 250 lbs, sold yesterday at 5¾c. No live on sale. City dressed easier; 6½@7¼c for heavy to light averages.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5,444, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,242. Market slow at yesterday's prices for good cattle; common stock neglected. About 800 disposed of. Sales: 523 Illinois steers, av 1,112 to 1,453 lbs, at $5.37½@6.30; 56 Indiana steers, av 907 to 1,201 lbs, at $3.35@5.25; 130 Ohio steers, av 1,230 lbs, at $5.60; 19 Ohio stockers, av 800 lbs, at $3.75; 35 fat Texan steers, av 1,139 lbs, at $5.12½. There is a large quantity of small, thin stock in the yard, which are offered at $2.00@2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800. Market slow at yesterday's prices for good stock. Common grades a shade lower; sales, 818 Michigan sheep, av 76@94 lbs, at $4.00@5.00; 402 Ohio sheep, av 87 lbs, at $4.87½; 138 Canada sheep, av 110 lbs, at $47.5; 1,015 Canada lambs, av 63@83 lbs, at $5.75@6.37½; quoted Canada lambs, $5.75@6.75; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western sheep, $3.50@5.25, according to quality.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,500, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,000. Market flat, at about 10c per cwt decline from yesterday. Sales of good, fat hogs at $4.80@5.05; grassers, $4.25@4.60, and entirely neglected at the latter figures.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Both commission agents and jobbers were actively employed to-day, and a large quantity of goods was distributed to the Western and Southwestern trades. Brown and bleached cotton active and steady. Cotton flannels in brisk request, and medium grades are scarce. Prints in spirited demand for package and piece lots. Worsted dress fabrics continue active. Printed reps selling freely. Woolens and wool flannels in demand, and fancy cassimeres more active. Foreign goods improving.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Arrivals, 61 cars best, 6@6¾c; medium, 5@5¾c; common, 4½@4¾c; stockers, $3.60@4.50; bulls, 2¼@3¼c.

Hogs—Arrivals, 32 cars Philadelphia, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.60@5.00.

Sheep—Arrivals, 13 cars best, 5¾@5¾c; medium, 4½@5c; common, none selling.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Cattle opened more active, closing dull and heavy: very best on sale, 5¾@6¾c; that generally rated first quality, 4¾@5¾c; medium or good to fair, 3¾@4¾c; receipts 1,361 head; sales 1,604 head.

Hogs heavy; receipts depress the market; fair demand at ¼c lower; corn-fed, 7@7¾c; stillers, 6¼@6¾c. Receipts 11,730.

Sheep—Heavy receipts and brisk demand at 4@5¾c. Receipts 7,572.

Aurora Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 28.—There were no sales made to-day, owing to the unsteady condition of the cheese market. Eleven and a half cents was asked, but only 10¼ cents offered.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28.—Petroleum market weak and unsettled, closing at $1.36@1.40 for Titusville or Oil City, delivered.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Crude petroleum quiet at $1.30; refined, weak at $1.60.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Cotton—Higher; middling upland, 20c¼.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and prices generally unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal in fair demand. Wheat less active and lower; receipts, 160,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30@1.38; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.47; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53; No. 1 Duluth, $1.58; No. 1, $1.59; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye in good demand; inferior Western, 93c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Prime scarce and in fair demand at full prices; receipts, 157,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 55@57½c; sail do, 58@59c; white, 66@67c; high mixed and yellow, 60@62c; heated mixed Western, 52@55c; kiln-dried, 53c. Oats—Mixed firmer; white heavy and lower; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed western, 44@45c; white, 46@48c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 22@23c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude 6⅛c; refined, 16⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Weak 43½@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, $17.75@18.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard, easier; old Western steam, 8 7-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.63@1.64; amber, $1.70; No. 1 spring, $1.50@1.53. Rye steady at 80@85c. Corn dull; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats quiet and steady; new white, 45c; old, do, 47c; mixed, 40@41c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 16¼c.

PROVISIONS—Flat; mess pork, $17.50@17.75.

WHISKY—Active and higher at $1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, and firm at $6.60@6.75. Wheat firm at $1.33. Corn firm at 51c. Rye firm at 76c. Oats quiet and steady at 33@41c.

PROVISIONS—Opened quiet, and closed a shade firmer; mess pork, $16.00 bid, $16.25 asked. Lard dull at 7¾c bid; 8c asked; summer, 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib sales, 9¼; clear, 9¾@9⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅜c.

WHISKY—Active and higher, 98c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1.24¼; No. 2, $1.22 cash; $1.15 seller September. Oats firm; No. 2, 27¼c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 68c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.05.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 168,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 123,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2, $1.40@1.41. Corn steady, at 51@52c. Oats quiet, at 36@38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat a shade better; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 do, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.46½ spot and seller August; $1.44½ September; No. 1 red, $1.47½; No. 2, $1.44½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high-mixed, 46½c spot; 48½c seller October; low-mixed, 46½c; white, 55c. Oats firm; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 32c; rejected, 29c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.69, closing at $1.68½; No. 1, $1.58½; amber, $1.45½. Corn steady; yellow, 48c. Oats in good demand; No. 1, 34c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 3 red, $1.30@1.32½; No. 2 do held at $1.50; samples sold at $1.45@1.50. Corn scarce and higher; sold early at 42c; closed at 43½@44½c, spot, 42c seller September, 44½c seller October, 45c seller November. Oats slow but firmer; No. 2, 30c cash, 30½c bid for seller August, 28½c for seller September. Barley firm; No. 3, 90@95c; No. 2, $1.14@1.15. Rye dull at 62@64c, the latter for choice.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher, at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.62½@17.00. Bacon dull, with only a small order trade. Lard unchanged; summer, 7¾c.

HOGS—Lower, at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Dull and weak for new grades; fair to prime natives, 3½@5c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and prices firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm, at 98c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Scarce and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal firmer; $2.60 asked. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 50c. Oats dull and lower; new, 40c.

HAY—Good, scarce and firm at $23.00.

BRAN—Dull; new, $15.00.

BACON—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—BRAN—Dull at 85c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; prime, 10c.

WHISKY—Advanced; Louisiana, $1.01; Cincinnati, $1.04½.

COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 450 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—The supply of oats, corn, and wheat were checking trade considerably. Sales, 16,000 bu high mixed corn at 51c; 8,000 bu rejected and No. 2 at 49@50c; 6,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee oats at 36½c.

FREIGHTS—Strong at previous quotations.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; choice white, $1.80; fair to prime, $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; mixed, 43c; white, 45@46c. Rye dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong and buoyant at $1.07@1.10.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Aug. 28.

Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. Blake, Ogonz Bay, cedar posts.
Scow White Oak, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, tan-bark.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Willie Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Steam-barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Coaster, Lake Harbor, slabs.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie (Canadian), Montreal, sundries.
Steam-barge Lincoln, Kingston, towing.
Steam-barge Lisgar, Kingston, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand River, towing.
Barge Wolverine, Grand River, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand River, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand River, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, lumber.
Scow Harriet Anne, White Lake, lumber.
Scow E. G. Wright, White Lake, lumber.

CLEARED........Aug. 28.

Schr Sinai, Ludington, 20 cds stone, 2 vault doors, 1 brl whisky, 15 brls apples, 7 brls salt.
Schr Cuyahoga, Buffalo, 15,262 bu corn.
Schr William F. Allen, Buffalo, 14,738 bu corn.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 56,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 5 brls liquor, 500 pkgs groceries, 10 head horses.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 15,060 bu wheat.
Schr Stampede, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 brls oil, 50 pkgs groceries.
Schr Metropolis, Buffalo, 16,300 bu corn.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr Susie Throop, Ludick's Pier, 4 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 360 green salted hides, and sundries.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 21,000 bu rye.
Bark John Breden, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr West Side, Kingston, Ont., 18,000 bu wheat.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 27,051 bu wheat.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 25 brls oil, 1 brl alcohol.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Buffalo, 15,334 bu rye.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Julia B. Merritt, East Saginaw, 12,000 bu corn.
Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 10,086 bu corn, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 26,250 bu corn, 1,128 brls flour, 30 brls corn meal, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 7,005 bu corn, 900 brls flour, 486 pkgs feed, and sundries.
Schr J. Bigler, Kingston, 22,184 bu wheat.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 16,360 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr Hattie Wells, Kingston, 18,673 bu wheat.
Barge Lisgar, St. Catherines, 21,000 bu wheat.
Steam-barge Lincoln, St. Catherines, 16,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights

were less active, and without quotable change. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs M. J. Wilcox, James Couch, and Richard Winslow, corn at 7c; schr J. Kelderhouse (yesterday), wheat at 7½c. To Saginaw—Schr J. B. Merrill, corn at 6c. To Erie—Prop India, corn and wheat on private terms; prop Scotia also takes oats to Buffalo. To Oswego—Schr Barker, corn on private terms. Prop Champlain, corn to Ogdensburgh on through rate. Total capacity equal to 60,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schr E. J. McVea, wheat at 8c. Schrs Montauk and Prince Alfred, wheat to Kingston at 15c. The schr Maria Martin was chartered in the afternoon for corn from Chicago to Buffalo at 7c. Capacity, 38,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Montana, Sheldon, Arabia; barks Malta, Jane Bell; schrs R. C. Roberts, Wand, Rainbow, Lillie Pratt, Granada, Vienna, P. Hannah, Yankee Blade, Olive Branch, Iosco, Danforth, Mary Battle.

PASSED DOWN—Props Pacific, Comet, Tempest and barge, Jarvis Lord, Superior and barge, Forest City and barge; schrs Osborne, Gilmore, Freeman, Kate Richmond, Gerritt Smith.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—PASSED UP—Props Russia, Townsend, Allegheny and barges, Hackett and barge; schrs Senator, Chas. Wall.

PASSED DOWN—Props Benton, Michigan and barge, Oronetto; schrs Eagle Wing, Hoboken.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—The canal-boat Monitor, with corn for Chicago, arrived from Peru, and the steamer Katie, light, loaded for Chillicothe. The canal-boat Monitor from Peru, with corn for Chicago, and the prop Depue from La Salle, with sheet-zinc for Chicago, passed into the canal. Nothing passed out. Eight feet and five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 28—12:45 p. m.—ARRIVED—Montauk, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Col. Taylor, LaSalle; Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Illidore, Seneca, 5,700 bu corn; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 84 yds stone; Harry, Lemont, 83 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; H. A. Carpenter, Sag, 80 yds stone; Charles Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; Frederick, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Cashman, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Dictator, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Jennie, Morris, 5 wagons; Andrew Jackson, 25 brls salt LaSalle, 25 brls salt Joliet; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,000 bu wheat; Phoenix, Lockport; J. J. Bouchard, Morris, 90,382 ft lumber, 25 m lath, 20 m shingles; props Wasp, Summit; J. Harrington, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—ARRIVED—North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Midgie, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn; Seneca, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; G. L. Booth, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn, 11,770 lbs seed; Goodell, Morris, 5,800 bu oats, 5,220 lbs seed; J. D. Leonard, Lacon, 5,800 bu corn; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 45 tons ice.

CLEARED—Alida, Joliet, 53,086 ft lumber, 25 m lath; Dolphin, Ottawa, 6,800 ft lumber; Isabella, Morris, light; Angola, Kankakee Feeder, light; Cataract, Joliet, 71,219 ft lumber.

Miscellaneous Items.

North wind yesterday evening.

The schr Orkney Lass, and barge Oliver Cromwell, which sunk at Marquette a few days since, have been raised.

The schr Gerritt Smith, with 15,209 bushels of wheat on board, from Chicago for Kingston, arrived at Detroit yesterday morning under convoy of the wrecking steamer Leviathan, in a very leaky condition.

The prop Oneida, from Chicago, struck on Belle Isle Tuesday night, and was released Wednesday afternoon after fourteen hours detention.

The new schr G. C. Trumpff, on her first trip from Milwaukee to Kingston, wet 700 bushels of her cargo of wheat, which was occasioned by two badly calked seams in her centre-board box.

The Milwaukee papers are appreciating the advantages of being a point on the route of the Goodrich steamers, which run between Green Bay and Chicago. These boats call in at that little town, just as they do at Kewaunee, Washington Harbor, and so on.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

The small tug Edward Gallagher, while towing a raft on Torch Lake, near Hancock, Lake Superior, on the 15th inst., exploded her boiler. The boat was blown into fragments, and a J. H. Olds, of the firm of Moralee & Olds, saw-mill owners at Hancock, instantly killed. Herman Koehler, who was on board, had his right wrist frightfully cut, and was also badly scalded about the head and face. No one else suffered any injury.

The Detroit *Post* learns from the steamer Thomas Scott, which called at Detroit from Chicago, that on Sunday night the new steam barge Vienna, with her consort, the large new schooner Verona, got ashore at Presque Isle, on Lake Huron, and were in need of immediate relief, as both vessels were leaking. Both vessels are laden with ore from Marquette for Cleveland, and are now on their third voyage since first commissioned. A tug has been sent for at Mackinaw, and doubtless a steamer with steam-pumps will be forwarded from Detroit. The Vienna and her consort are owned by Hanna & Co., of Cleveland.

Last Monday evening, as the steamer City of Toledo had passed out of Muskegon harbor, the lighthouse was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Wells, Government officer in charge of the harbor-work on the East shore, happened to be on board of the steamer, and requested Capt. Ladner to turn the boat back and assist in putting out the fire. This request Capt. Ladner promptly complied with, and returned in time to save the structure, as the fire, which originated in the abutment, had worked its way to the base of the building. Capt. Ladner deserves great praise for the promptness and effectiveness of his action.

There are many who are unable to comprehend why it is that none of the steamers or vessels belonging to the United States Government have names represented on any part of their hulls or flags. The law in this respect is very strict as regards the merchant shipping, and attended with penalties for every violation of the same. The query, therefore, is at least a reasonable one why the Government should be thus exacting on the one hand, and its example should fail to correspond with its precept.

The fleet of ore vessels delayed at the Neebish by the grounding of the schr Ely have all passed the barrier and reached Detroit. The work of releasing the grounded vessel progresses slowly. She was not in tow of any of the regular tugs which ply on that thoroughfare, and this is said to be the cause of her going on. This shoal is the most dangerous in the Sault River, and with the larger class of vessels it requires the most expert management to make a safe passage.

Last Saturday, at Saugatuck, the new schooner H. B. Moore was launched. She is built of white oak throughout; has a 120-foot keel, is 128 feet over all, 9¼ feet in hold, and a beam 25½ feet. She will carry 200,000 feet of lumber, or 15,000 bushels of grain. Her fore-mast measures 78 feet; mainmast, 80; mizzen-mast, 67; top-mast, 43. She will enter the lumber trade for the present, though should grain freights rise she will carry grain from Chicago to Ogdensburg, N. Y. Captain Ezra Tyler will command her. The vessel has cost about $16,000.

The schr Marion Egan, of Chicago, from Collingwood, where she had discharged a cargo or grain to Lake Superior for ore, struck on Cove Island, at the entrance of Georgian Bay, and was so severely damaged as to be abandoned by her owners. She has no cargo on board. The Egan came out in 1861, and is 345 tons burden. She is owned by Peter Taylor, of Chicago, and is insured for $10,000,—$5,000 in the Mercantile Mutual, of New York, and $5,000 in the Mercantile, of Cleveland, O. A tug with steam-pumps leaves here for the wreck.

The steam barge Mary Robertson, loaded with lumber, came in yesterday leaking.

The steam barge Wm. T. Graves, with the barge G. T. Russell in tow, and both loaded with coal, arrived here yesterday. They intend to take away from here 100,000 bushels of corn.

The schooner Persia, which was laying at the lumber market, with a load of lumber, since last Thursday, has left her anchorage and gone to Evanston to unload, not having been able to dispose of her cargo.

The tug Witch of the West broke her shaft, and has gone into dry-dock for repairs.

The propeller Oneida, of the Western Transportation line, ran ashore on Monday night at the head of Belle Isle, and is well out. She had on board 26,000 bushels of corn and 600 barrels of flour, a portion of which is being lightered.

The side-wheel steamer Young America ran ashore at Fighting Island, and will require some strong pulling to get afloat. The tug Urania has gone to her assistance.

The brig Mechanic, which met with a disaster at Marquette a few days since, and there sunk, was among the vessels which passed Detroit last Saturday. She may be set down as one of the most remarkable vessels of her time, and, during a period of twenty-five years, has met with more misfortunes than any other craft afloat. Notwithstanding her age, she still clings to the grain trade, showing that she retains her position among the better class of vessels.

The splendid steamer Minneapolis, which, since the launch, has been at Detroit to receive her machinery and cabins, has been nearly brought to completion, and a few days at furthest will see her out on her trial trip. She is being fitted out in grand style, and in her cabin arrangements will not be excelled by any other passenger craft afloat. In her construction she also possesses great strength of build, and will in every respect prove a fine sea-going craft. She will take her place in Ward's Lake Superior line as soon as she can be got ready to leave.

The new propeller on the stocks at Rust & Co.'s yard, East Saginaw, will be launched in about two weeks. This craft is intended for the iron ore trade, and her dimensions are 200 feet keel; over all, 218 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet; estimated capacity, about 1,000 tons. She is a double-decker, and is a marvel of strength. She will have two engines, will be steel and wire rigged, and fitted up with all modern improvements. She will have four masts, which will be put in after the launch.

We learn from a private source, though strictly authentic, that some capitalists from Boston are about entering into arrangements for the construction of a line of first-class barges intended for the ore trade, and all of which will be of the larger class, built from the choicest material, and fitted much after the manner of others now serving on the lakes in that trade. It is also pretty definitely determined that these vessels will be got up at Detroit, but whether the contracts will be entered into with builders here or parties from abroad is as yet not satisfactorily concluded upon. The keels of six or eight of these vessels will be laid at about the same time, and all are to be in readiness for service at the opening of next season. Two or more of the number will be first-class steamers. At no other point on the lake could the above project be carried out more advantageously than Detroit, all the material required being conveniently at hand.—*Detroit Post.*

Two new vessels, which have just passed down with the fleet, laden with grain, are on their maiden voyage, and are justly represented as fine specimens of naval architecture, and of the largest class afloat. Their names are the Saveland, hailing from Milwaukee, and the B. F. Bruce, built at Saginaw, both staunch built and well modeled.—*Detroit Post.*

On Saturday evening an instalment of the Lake Michigan fleet passed this way, and of the lumber we noticed the large three-masted craft Scotia, with her cargo of 53,300 bushels of corn, and following in her wake, in the same tow, the Camden, with 40,000 bushels of corn on board. The former vessel was eight days in reaching this point, while the latter performed it in seven.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The revenue cutter Commodore Perry returned to port yesterday, after a cruise in search of the wrecked lumber barge, J. D. Morton. On Saturday the Perry ran near a large lot of lumber afloat, fifteen or twenty miles eastward of Kelly's Island, and returning on Sunday, ran through other rafts of lumber, and here and there were pieces of the vessel, deck plank, etc., etc., showing that the Morton must have been broken up.—*Erie Dispatch.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, Sept. 1, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the Master.
R. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

The great feature in finances and trade in this part of the world which still attracts the attention of bankers and merchants is the influx of wheat now just beginning, as the result of the great outflow of currency during the last ten days. Usually, it takes more than ten days after the shipments of currency to the country have become large before there is a corresponding return of grain, but this year the abundance of the wheat crop was so well known, and the continuance of good prices considered so uncertain, that when the new wheat was ready for market it came in more promptly than usual, and has set everything in the way of business in motion. The only objectionable feature in the movement of grain is the fear that the large receipts would put up the price of freights, check shipments, and thus cause an accumulation of grain here, which would not only depress prices, but absorb the available funds of the banks and make money tight. It is believed now, however, that the receipts of corn which, up to the present time, have constituted more than half of all the grain tonnage going eastward. From various parts of the corn region we hear that farmers are marketing no corn, and that the receipts of corn here now are only the effects of clearing out the country warehouses to make way for the wheat. It is probable that by this time next week the great bulk of the carrying capacity of the railroads will be devoted to the transportation of wheat.

The demands upon the banks for funds to supply the country banks with currency, and at the same time to pay for cargoes of grain for shippers to the East, is making some impression on the supply of available funds. But as long as the grain is kept moving, and not allowed to accumulate here, the effect is not sufficient to make a much closer condition of the loan market.

Exchange continues depressed, partly on account of the large amounts being made against shipments of grain from here eastward and partly by the demand for currency, which obliges the banks to sell exchange to get it. The quotation for exchange to-day was nominally $1.25 per $1,000 discount.

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The greatly-increased production of silver in this country, together with the discontinuance of silver as the money standard of Germany, is beginning to have its effect on the value of silver as compared to gold, a considerable reduction having already taken place in the last six months in the price of silver bullion and silver coins. According to the old relative values of gold and silver as accepted by the United States Mint, the Mexican dollar should be worth $1.06.2 as bullion, and in fact has for many years sold for only a fraction under that price. Now, however, the same Mexican dollars of the old stamp only sell in the bullion market at from $1.02 to $1.03, showing an average decline of about 3 cents on the dollar. The average price of silver bullion in London during the year 1872, as appears from the last report of the British Mint, was 60 5-16d per ounce, British standard (925-1000). The price is now 59d, showing a decline of 1 5-16d per ounce, equal to about 3 cents in United States money. The establishment of gold instead of silver as the principal money standard in Germany will result in the driving of not less than 350,000,000 thalers of the present silver coinage out of Germany into France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland. Some European writers estimate that the effect of this will be to depreciate the value of silver not less than 20 per cent, though it is probable this is too large an estimate. In some quarters it is thought that if our new trade dollar should be accepted by the Chinese for internal circulation in their own country it would check the decline in the value of silver. But this would not necessarily be the case. If our new trade dollar is accepted by the Chinese in their own country, it would only be to supplant the Mexican dollars that have circulated there for many years, and the Mexican silver coinage would come upon the markets of the world as bullion, thus causing a decline. Notwithstanding the expulsion of the old silver coinage from Germany, it is still well known and currently received in France, Belgium, and Italy, and would doubtless continue to circulate in those countries, and of currencies that the inferior will drive out the better would eventually cause an outflow of gold from those countries. In the United States it is not at all improbable that silver half-dollars of the National coinage may decline within a year to the value of greenbacks. The fractional silver coins of the United States, half-dollars, quarters, etc., are now worth only 94 to 95 cents in gold on the nominal dollar in silver, while the nominal dollar in greenbacks is worth, at present rates of gold, 87 cents in gold. The difference between the gold value of greenbacks and silver coin is now 8 cents. There is every prospect that between this and the close of the year gold will decline 110, which would make the value of greenbacks 91. At the present rates of decline, it is also probable that silver will decline in the next six months from its present value to 90 or 91. In this case we should have an influx of silver coins, not only from Canada but from Mexico and Europe.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅜	117
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅛	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
10-40s	116⅛	116⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅝
Gold (full weight)	114⅝	115⅛
Gold Coupons	115	115⅜
Gold Exchange		115⅜
Sterling Exchange	108	@108½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The features of the day's business in Wall street were an advance in foreign exchange and a rise in the afternoon in Vanderbilt stock.

Money, after loaning at 6 per cent, closed easy at 3@4 per cent. The banks are shipping currency West.

Sterling strong and higher at $108@108¼ for 60 days, and $108¾ for sight. Customs receipts, $481,000.

Gold opened at $115⅛ and closed steady at $115⅛. Loans from 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $52,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursements, $61,000.

Governments quiet and steady. State bonds dull.

Stocks moderately active and strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which was weak, notwithstanding the loan from the Panama Railroad Company. It is rumored that an injunction has been applied for to prevent the Pacific Mail Company from making a bill of sale of their steamers to the Panama Company. The Vanderbilt's stocks rose to 91⅜ for Western Union, 93 for Lake Shore, and 104⅞ for New York Central. The report that Commodore Vanderbilt will be here early next week hastened the rally. Erie rose from 59⅞ to 60⅛ in sympathy with the improvement in the stock at London. Messrs. Robinson, Islen & Schuchart Directors of the Erie Company, have been appointed a committee to audit the accounts, and report next Tuesday in reference to a dividend. With the exception of the stocks mentioned, the advance ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent, the market closing firm, with considerable activity in Wabash.

The following numbered United States 5-20s of 1881 have been stolen: 211, 7,770, 7,771, 7,774, 7,775, 7,768, 13,018, 52,626, 52,617, 52,623, 7,769, 7,773, 7,776, 52,619, 52,624.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	118⅞
Coupons, '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	117¼
Coupons, '64	117⅛	New 5s	116½
Coupons, '65	118⅜	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅛	Virginias, old	42¼
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	21¾
Tennessees, new	81⅛	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70
Western Union	91⅛	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¼	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	67½	Chicago & A., ex div.	104
Pacific Mail	44¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
New York Central	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Erie	60⅛	C., C. & C.	85
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	90¼	Illinois Central	105¾
Pittsburgh	86⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28⅜
Northwestern	64¼	Union Pacific bonds	80
Northwestern pfd	81⅛	Central Pacific bds	99⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅝
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	51		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Van Horn st, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 34, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $800.

Kossuth st, n e cor of Butler st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $2,250.

Wendell st, 110 ft w of North Wells st, s f, 25x109 ft dated Feb. 22, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lincoln av, 255 ft n w of Centre st, n e f, 25x115 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $1,600.

Granger st, near North Franklin st, n f, 68x180 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $3,000.

West Harrison st, 250¼ ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 25x135¼ ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,600.

West Harrison st, 141 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 25x158 4-10 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

Loomis st, bet Adams and Jackson, w f, 30 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 600x140 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $7,000.

Hickory av, bet Division and Bliss sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 19; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 16, of Walker's n e ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 to 6 in Lot 13 and Lots 5 to 8 in Lot 15, in Nixon & Hutchinson's Lots 13, 15, and 18, of Turner's Lot 4, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $14,000.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 9, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 1 of Blocks 1, 3, and 8, in Clarke's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,200.

Halsted st, bet Centre and Clay sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $975.

Burling st, bet Belden and Webster avs, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,400.

West Harrison st, e of and near Aberdeen st, s f, und ½ of Lot 15, dated July 9; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 11, Downs & Co.'s subn in w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,560.

McGregor st, s e cor of Wallace st, n f, 100x125 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $7,250.

Lot 4, of Dale's w ½ of e ½ of north 10 acres of Nelson's w ½ n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,207	1,948	3,858	2,224
Wheat, bu	183,350	107,170	207,816	136,854
Corn, bu	241,150	274,615	104,493	130,300
Oats, bu	53,180	66,869	47,611	35,847
Rye, bu	8,104	2,766	1,358	1,200
Barley, bu	10,190	20,080	3,264	6,060
Grass seed, lbs	311,400	97,940	271,338	33,237
Flax seed, lbs	133,420	222,016	20,700	....
Broom-corn, lbs	8,000	21,582	....	3,450
Cured meats, lbs	18,390	48,380	171,486	276,600
Beef, brls	....	....	65	88
Pork, brls	....	1,045	131	53
Lard, lbs	5,040	3,200	194,152	36,725
Tallow, lbs	5,530	24,650	....	74,000
Butter, lbs	70,130	30,860	40,895	24,200
Live hogs, No	12,636	7,166	7,766	6,701
Cattle, No	4,353	2,113	2,768	1,385
Sheep, No	1,226	658	....	....
Hides, lbs	202,015	37,665	37,250	32,605
Highwines, brls	125	386	105	696
Wool, lbs	116,822	21,740	126,440	206,600
Potatoes, bu	850	1,296	....	50
Lumber, m feet	8,179	12,501	2,057	1,926
Shingles, m	1,610	2,950	1,759	1,620
Lath, m	653	787	120	240
Salt, brls	4,479	5,318	2,056	2,637

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 12,468 bu wheat; 1,847 bu corn; 3,466 bu oats; 896 bu rye, 1,272 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 595 cars wheat; 600 cars corn, 18,200 bu No. 1 do, 14,000 bu high mixed do, and 53,600 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 77 cars oats, 2,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 20 cars rye; 26 cars barley. Total (1,318 cars), 491,000 bu.

The weather was so very cold last evening that one of the most prudent members of the Board of Trade cut his (solitary) corn for fear of frost.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, except in provisions, and considerable strength was developed in some directions, as wheat and rye, while other markets were weak. The bulletin shows a continuous increase of our stocks in store, owing to big receipts of grain and only moderate shipments; and tends to depress prices, as it is known that more carrying capacity could not be attracted hither without a considerable advance in freights.

Jobbers of dry goods reported no essential change in the general features of that market. The fall trade is opening auspiciously, and a good feeling prevails all around, the market being in an eminently healthy condition. Groceries were distributed to a liberal extent without appreciable change in values. Coffees, rice, sugars, spices, and indeed nearly all articles enumerated in the list, were held with decided firmness. There was a firmer tone to the market for choice butter, but in low grades there were signs of weakness. Cheese remains steady at former quotations. Fine goods comparatively are scarce, and as factorymen are asking relatively higher prices than are current here, there is no immediate prospect of a decline. Goods that are "off" in flavor may be bought at a concession. In the dried fruit market there were no quotable changes in values. At the decline recently noted prunes are again beginning to move, but the feeling is still weak, and further reduction is among the probabilities. Raisins were more active and prices are tending higher. Fish were steady at former rates. Hay, remains dull. Hides, leather, tobacco and wood were quoted firm. A slight reduction in whale was the only change noted in the oil market. Carbon, lard, linseed and machine oils continue fairly active and firm.

There was no particular change in lumber. Trade at the yards is steadily increasing and present prices are maintained. The demand at the wholesale market was moderate at about yesterday's range of prices. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails, were in fair and increasing demand, present prices being fully sustained. Iron was without change. Naval stores and cooperage remain rather quiet. Building materials were in fair request and tolerably steady. The wool market was devoid of any new features. A fair number of orders were received and placed at the current rates. Hops were moving with considerable freedom, and the stocks of old are getting low. New hops are beginning to come in, and have been sold at 50@60c. The higher grades of broom-corn are quoted lower, though some parties hold their property at the former prices. Trade in the lower grades is fair, but choice corn has been dull at the prices asked. Timothy seed was more active and advanced; other seeds were in moderate request. Green fruits continue to arrive freely, and apples and grapes are lower; also California pears and lemons. Potatoes were in better request and a trifle higher. Poultry was in moderate demand at unchanged prices, while game, when in good order, sold readily. Eggs were dull and easy.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. New York was quoted at $1.10, the same as yesterday, which, allowing 5c for the cost of shipment, would make the price here about $1.05 per gallon. Our local holders talked about that figure early, though some of them were willing to accept $1.04; but there was no demand at those prices, buyers being evidently afraid that the advance was too much to be permanent. Sales were limited to 100 brls, in two lots, at $1.00 per gallon, and the market closed nominally strong at that figure.

Lake freights were much less active, at unchanged rates. The market was firm, the quietness being due to scarcity of freight room, the supply being far too small to meet the immense receipts of grain that are poured in upon us daily. Rates were 7c on corn, and 7½c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 13½c, and wheat at 14½c. Corn to New England points on through rates was unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of eighteen charters was reported, which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. Besides these, three vessels were chartered to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were very quiet, and unchanged. We reduce our quotations on mess pork about 10c per brl, but the market was in exactly the same condition as yesterday on everything except seller December, which was easier, in sympathy with a continued decline in live hogs. There was some demand for car-loads of pork, but holders were unwilling to break round lots, which are deliverable on option. Lard was dull. Meats were in some request, but with so wide a difference between the views of buyers and sellers that there was no chance of an agreement. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.00@16.12½; do seller September, $15.90@16.12½; do seller October, $15.37½@15.50; do seller December, $13.25@13.37½; lard, cash or seller August, $7.85@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@7.95; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard seller December, 7½c; do seller January, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9½c for short ribs; and 9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅝c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Short clear, seller December at 6⅞@6⅞c, boxed. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10⅞c for short clear; and 14@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow 6⅞@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4⅞@6⅞c. Sales were reported of 30 brls mess pork at $16.25; 100 lbs do at $16.12½; 200 tcs lard at 7½c per lb.

Flour was in active export demand, owing to advices of greater strength at other points. The demand was chiefly for spring extras. Holders submitted to a reduction of about 10c per brl at the opening, chiefly on new, but afterwards refused to sell except at full previous prices, and about all the offerings were taken up at their figures, which, in some cases, were 12½c higher than yesterday. The market was more active than on any previous day for some time past, though buyers conducted their operations very quietly. Bran was scarce and firm at former quotations. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Favorite) at $6.65; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 200 brls do and 300 brls (Athlete) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do and 100 brls (Grace Darling) at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.55; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 3,000 brls do on private terms; 100 brls unsound at $4.00; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 50 brls do at $3.50; 68 brls unsound at $3.50; 100 brls rye (King William) at $4.40. Total, 5,463 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $13.00 on through cars. The following was the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.60
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.35
Bran	10.50@11.00

Wheat was active and strong, advancing nearly 3c per bu on cash lots, though the receipts were again limited only by the facilities of the railroads for bringing it in. Foreign markets were again quoted stronger, and there was a fair shipping demand, born of the fact that New York prices offered a profit of fully 4c per bu on the operation of sending it to that city, while the short interest for this month also wanted to get hold of the offerings of cash wheat to fill in with. This was nearly all they could command, as very few round lots were offered, even in settlement. There was more fear expressed to-day about a squeeze on Saturday, but nobody seems to know anything about it, as the August shorts are scattered so much they cannot be counted up. It was this fear which widened the August premium back to 7½c to-day, which is a rather big interest to pay for the privilege of having the grain delivered now, instead of on Monday next. Of course, it is not expected that much September wheat will be delivered the first of the week; and it is therefore thought probable that cash wheat will be at a premium for two or three weeks to come. The receipts of wheat are already falling behind those of corn, and it is not likely that the present volume will continue after this week, though it will still come in liberally. Country holders have taken advantage of the fear of a corner, to rush in all the wheat they possibly could this month, and will have to take a partial rest. The present prospect is in favor of still higher prices in Liverpool, which will induce purchasing liberal enough to keep down stocks to a low point, unless there should be a further material augmentation in the price of lake freights. And there is one point that does not seem to be generally noted in our estimates of European values. The Liverpool quotations of wheat are for that of the old crop, which is very much inferior to the new. California wheat has ranged 9@10d per 100 lbs above Western, but the difference in price must certainly be very much reduced when the new wheat from the West begins to arrive on the other side of the Atlantic. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.18½, advanced to $1.19⅝, receded ⅛c, rose to $1.20, by which time all the car lots had been disposed of, and advanced further to $1.21 at the close for seller the month. Seller September sold at $1.12@1.13⅛, closing at the outside; seller October at $1.11@1.11⅛, and seller the year at $1.08⅝@1.09⅛. No 1 spring was quiet at $1.23¼@1.24 for lots outside favorite houses. The lower grades were not so strong as the speculative article. No. 3 spring closed at $1.12½, and rejected do at $1.01. Winter wheat was again inactive, and red would probably bring no more than corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 1,209 bu No. 1 spring (A., D. & Co.) at $1.25; 800 bu do at $1.24; 3,200 bu do at $1.23½; 2,400 bu do (to arrive) at $1.22; 11,200 bu No. 2 spring at at $1.20; 13,600 bu do at $1.19⅝; 84,600 bu do at $1.19½; 19,200 bu do at $1.19⅝; 87,200 but do at $1.19¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.19⅛; 25,200 bu do at $1.19; 8,400 bu do at $1.18⅝; 15,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 5,600 bu do at $1.12¼; 18,000 bu do at $1.12; 2,400 bu rejected spring at $1.01. Total, 304,200 bu.

Corn was active but weak, averaging ⅜@½c lower, with a very dull feeling towards the close of the session. The supply was not larger than the average of several days past, but New York closed easier last night and opened weak this morning. This fact caused a depression here, owing to the anxiety of holders to sell out, which caused several lots to be disposed of that had previously been bought for shipment. It was cold enough last night to raise serious fears of frost, and it is probable that this fact had much to do with the weakness. Everybody expected a rise, and so many sent in orders to sell, hoping to gain the advantage of the advance, that the market drooped under the pressure. There can be no doubt that, with weather a very little colder than that of last night, we could say good-bye to a crop of matured corn in those sections covered by the frost. However, the frost is not yet here, and, considering the agreeable disappointment in the wheat crop of this year, the short interest in corn keep hoping that the situation is not half so bad as has been represented, and that the crop will come out all right yet. There was little shipping demand to-day, except for high mixed, which was picked up with eagerness; the large quantity of freight-room was chiefly taken for corn that had been bought previously. The shorts filled in rather freely at the decline, but chiefly for speedy deliveries, the October option being much less active than the recent average. Seller October opened at 42c, advanced to 42⅜c, and declined to 41⅜c, closing firmer at 42c. Seller September opened at 40½c, advanced to 40⅝c, declined to 40c, and closed at 40½c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, was dull at ⅛c below September, closing at 40c. High mixed closed at 40½@40⅝c; and rejected at 37⅝c, the latter being in good demand and steady at 38c till just before 1 o'clock. Canal corn was dull. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu high mixed at 40⅝c; 28,400 bu do at 40⅜c; 24,400 bu do at 40⅝c; 20,600 bu do at 40½c; 7,200 bu No. 2 at 40⅝c; 33,000 bu do at 40½c; 5,000 bu do at 40⅜c; 42,800 bu do at 40¼c; 14,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 40,600 bu do at 40c; 15,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 4,800 bu rejected at 38c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 2,000 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu No. 1 and 6,000 bu high mixed at 41c, afloat. Total, 269,800 bu.

Oats were active and irregular. The market opened strong, and soon advanced to ½c above the outside quotations of yesterday, but fell back after 12 o'clock, as the higher prices brought out free sellers. There was no apparent reason for increased strength except that the receipts were a trifle less than the recent average, and it is probable that the early rise was engineered by the longs, who then weakened the market in the effort to unload. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold early at 28⅝c, and declined to 28c, closing firmer at 28¼c; seller September sold at 27⅞@28⅛c; seller October at 28⅛@28⅜c; and seller the year at 27⅞@28⅛c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 28⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 28⅜c; 4,800 bu do at 28⅛c; 16,000 bu do at 28⅜c; 29,600 bu do at 28¼c; 3,000 bu do at 28c; 4,800 bu rejected at 25c. Total, 84,200 bu.

Rye was active, and 1@5½c higher, closing 2c better than yesterday, at 68c for No. 2. There were two or three shipping orders on the market early, and they did not all get into the hands of one man, as is usually the case. A little spirited bidding soon drove up prices, whereupon buyers withdrew, leaving the market to settle back, though it was believed that some of the orders were left unfilled. The receipts are moderate, averaging little more than 8,000 bu per day, and there is a good Eastern demand. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 71½c; 6,600 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 70½c; 9,400 bu do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 69c; 1,200 bu do at 68½c; 6,200 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 67½c; 2,800 bu do at 67c. Total, 35,000 bu.

Barley was more active in a small way. No. 2 cash was in fair demand and rather scarce at yesterday's prices, at $1.10@1.12, closing at the outside. It was stated that the shorts were buying, and keeping the market firm so as to invite larger receipts. Seller September was dull and steady at $1.10. The more deferred options were easier, seller October selling at $1.05@1.06, and seller the year being freely offered at $1.05, without buyers. No. 3 was dull and irregular at 76@80c, and was offered at 75c seller September. Rejected was quoted at 56@59c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.12; 2,400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 3 at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 2,400 bu do at 76c; 800 bu rejected at 58½c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu by sample at $1.12 on track; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c on track; 400 bu do at 87½c; 1,600 bu do at 83c delivered. Total, 13,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 28—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast a shade dearer. The demand for France is slackening. Cargoes of wheat on passage in fair inquiry. Number of cargoes of wheat on passage slight; decrease since last week. Floating cargoes of corn firm. Weather in England showery. Liverpool—Wheat strong; California, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn steady. Cumberland cut sides, 38s. London—Short rib sides, 40s.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Market Review* of Aug. 21 says:

"A week since wheat purchases had reached 2c per lb. Since then a very active business has been done upon a rising market, stimulated greatly by light receipts and by the exigencies of shippers and the advancing tendency of Liverpool and other foreign marts, more particularly France, where the wheat crop is said to be light. The operations in wheat during the period under review have been unprecedentedly large, and the market more excited than ever before in our history. Transactions have been very considerable in the aggregate, including large parcels to arrive within the next thirty days. Some of the leading operators in this wheat movement are new men upon this coast, and are somewhat inexperienced in our ways of doing business. They began at an opportune moment, and made a few fortunate strikes, and, following up the game, they were soon overreached, and for a short season were disposed to cry enough; but upon receiving private advices from the East of short crops in France, and the consummation of large purchases of floating cargoes off the Irish coast for the Continent, with rising prices all over the world, coupled with the prevailing impression here that California's breadstuff surplus would be much less than the estimates heretofore made, concluded again to enter the market. Accordingly these parties entered Monday's market in good earnest, buying about 10,000 tons of wheat for export, at an average price of $2.10 per cental. On that day 20,000 or 30,000 tons changed hands, as high as $2.15 having been paid for several cargo parcels f. o. b. At 2c and upward, farmers very generally show a disposition to make contract sales of their wheat for future delivery, but to this date our daily receipts show a considerable falling off as compared with same time last year. Up to this writing our wheat supplies have been restricted to Stockton and two or three other shipping points, showing the movement not yet general. In many localities no grain has yet been marketed, it still remaining corded up in the field. These prices, will, however, bring out the crop rapidly, and the ships now on the berth will have prompt dispatch."

Since July 1 to date, twenty-two vessels had left San Francisco, with 656,302 centals, against 865,019 centals for same time in 1872.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and excited; advanced 2c on seller the month, to $1.23½, but closed easier at $1.21¾. Cash closed at $1.22. Seller September was easier, selling at $1.13½@1.14, and closing at $1.13½@1.13⅝. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 40⅛c seller September, and 41⅛c seller October. A charter was made for corn to Buffalo at 7c; capacity, 88,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged. Quotable at $2.00@2.05 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The higher grades are dull, there being very little, if any, disposition to purchase at the prices recently asked, consequently many dealers express their willingness to accept lower ones, though some are holding their property firmly. The lower grades are in good request and firm. As previously stated, the amount of corn now offering is not far from 1,200 tons. There is a disposition manifested by some to reduce their stocks before the new corn arrives. Prices for the higher grades are reduced as follows: No. 1 hurl, 7½@8c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3¼@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were in light local request at the quoted prices, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change of importance. Trade is fair, and the quoted prices are generally adhered to, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was a firm tone to the market for choice butter, as the daily offerings of such prove altogether inadequate to meet the current requirements of the trade, but the poorer sorts are more or less neglected and rule weak. There are, however, no large stocks of any grade, and the present quotations will no doubt be sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Choice yellow, 21@25c; medium to good, 16@19c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Under this head the changes were unimportant. Activity still prevails in cotton seamless bags, and the market retains its buoyant tone. Other goods rule rather quiet but at the moment are firm. We quote as follows: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—The situation of this market was without essential change. The demand, though not particularly brisk, is quite as active as is usually witnessed at this season, and, with no surplus stock on hand, dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales, save at full prices. This is notably the case with fine goods, which are becoming scarce. We quote: York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—The following quotations were firmly adhered to: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Stock is in fair request on interior account, but manufactured work is rather slow, and prices are in buyers' favor. Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The supply is still more than equal to the demand, and prices are weak and irregular. Sales were made of fresh at 12@12½c.

FEATHERS—Are in good request and firm. The receipts are small. Quotations are given below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Nothing new was reported in the condition of the fish market. Trade was quiet, while prices were again quoted steady and firm, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—An advance of ½c in Wilmington peanuts was noted, with which exception there were no changes in prices of goods coming under the above head. There was more inquiry for raisins than on the preceding days of the week, and the market is again looking up. At the recent decline there is an improved demand for prunes, but the feeling is still weak. Other fruits ruled fairly active and firm. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8⅝@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes new, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12½@13½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 26@27c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Prices range substantially the same as on the earlier days of the week, where at the moment they are steady and firm. Fair activity now prevails in the different departments, and dealers seem well pleased with the general situation. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 30@30½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 26½@27½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 26@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅞@13⅛c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅞@11⅞c; A, standard, 11⅛@11⅛c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅜@10⅝c; yellow C, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅝@9⅞c; do, fair, 8⅞@9⅛c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 6@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; German mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@5½c; brown Windsor, 4⅜@4⅝c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—A decline is noted in lemons, which are now quoted at $14.00@15.00 per box. California fruit is also quoted lower. Domestic fruits were in fair request and steady, excepting grapes and apples, which being in large supply again declined. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box; Naples do (large), $12.00. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, $5.00@6.00 per case; do grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@2.50 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu. Pears, 75c@$1.00 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.50 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.25@1.50. Grapes per case (3-lb boxes), $2.00@3.25; do in baskets, $1.00; Siberian crabapples, 40@50c per box. Damson plums, $3.00 per bu. Cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per bu.

HOPS—New hops are beginning to arrive, and have been sold within a week or two at 50@60c for choice. It is expected that the receipts will be quite liberal next week. Old hops are selling to the country trade, and the stocks are quite low. Sales range from 20@45c.

HONEY—Was in good demand at 26@28c for choice in combs. Sales include 4,000 lbs choice white clover (Michigan) at 28c.

HAY—Business continues dull at nominally unchanged prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $12.50@13.50; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand was again reported fair and equal to the supply, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. Choice lots readily sold at 10½@11½c, though the bulk of the sales were rendered at 10½@11½c. We make no change in our quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues in moderate demand and easy. We quote:

Iron	3 8-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	₩ lb

LEATHER—In the leather market the changes were unimportant. Fair activity characterized the demand, both on local and interior accounts, and dealers were asking and obtaining the full quoted prices. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair demand, and firm at the quotations following:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 20c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Were fairly active and firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The oil trade was reported reasonably active; with prices generally firm, whale being the only exception, it declining 2c, or to 80@82c. We now quote: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17½@18½c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was well supplied with poultry, and choice chickens were in fair request, while small stock was dull and weak. Game was in fair supply and demand. Old chickens, $3.87½@4.25 per doz; spring do, $2.75@3.25; fair springs, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 12½c; ducks, $3.00; prairie chickens, $3.00; snipe, $1.25; mallard ducks, $3.00.

POTATOES—Are meeting with more inquiry, and, being scarce, prices are a trifle higher. Sales were made at $1.75@2.50 per brl, or at 67½@90c per bu, from store. Sweet potatoes are in large supply, and easier. We quote yellow at $3.50@3.75 per brl; red, $2.50 per brl.

SALT—Continues active, the prices given being fully maintained. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active and firmer. Sales ranged from $2.25@3.25 for poor to choice seed. Clover was nominal, at $5.90@6.00 for prime medium, and mammoth is quotable at $6.30@6.50. Flax sold at $1.45 and $1.75. Millet and Hungarian were inactive and nominal. We note sales of 40 sacks choice timothy at $3.25; 30 bags do at $3.15; 81 bags do at $3.10; 312 bags strictly prime at $3.00; 465 bags do at $2.95; 221 bags do at $2.92½; 20 bags at $2.92; 341 bags do at $2.90; 205 bags medium at $2.85; 174 bags at $2.82½; 225 bags at $2.80; 314 bags at $2.75; 194 bags at $2.70; 76 bags poor at $2.65; 75 bags at $2.60; 7 bags poor at $2.25; 10 bags mammoth clover (chaffy) at $6.35; 38 bags prime flax at $1.75; 7 bags poor at $1.45.

TEAS—The market was moderately active at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues good, with prices steady and firm. Below are the current quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at the annexed prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were firmer. Other vegetables and melons were unchanged: Tomatoes, $2.25 per bu; onions, $3.50; beets, $1.00@1.50 per brl; watermelons, $5.00@7.00 per 100; muskmelons, 50@65c per doz, or $1.50@2.00 per crate; turnips, $2.50@3.00 per brl.

WOOL—Trade continues fair, though some dealers report the demand moderate. Prices are without particular change, as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XX&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,102	7,201	619
Tuesday	4,353	7,529	924
Wednesday	4,353	12,636	1,226
Thursday	2,000	8,000	500
Total	14,808	35,366	3,269
Same time last week	8,823	40,867	3,389
Week before last	12,808	34,501	2,979

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,724	5,690	....
Tuesday	1,447	7,612	....
Wednesday	2,768	7,766	....
Total	5,939	21,068	....

CATTLE—The cattle trade continues dull, with prices weak and variable. The fresh receipts were only about half as large as on either of the preceding days of the week; but the 4,000 stale cattle swelled the supply to such dimensions that holders at once saw the folly of attempting to recover any part of the decline suffered during yesterday and Tuesday, and the different grades of stock were freely offered—indeed, urged upon the market—at former rates. A drove of extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,537 lbs, car weight, fetched $6.30, and another bunch, averaging 1,447 lbs, found a buyer at $6.00, but, with these two exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.75, and very few over $5.30. Butchers' stuff sold at $1.75@3.75, and stockers at $3.00@4.00. The market closed as it opened, dull and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.40@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.90@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.20
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
10	Texas cattle	1,162	$3.20
25	good steers	1,213	5.20
34	good steers	1,253	5.05
17	cows	1,165	3.25
65	good steers	1,163	4.75
222	Texas steers	1,280	3.75
63	good steer	1,257	5.35
67	good steers	1,140	4.80
33	fair steers	1,266	4.62½
50	good steers	1,230	5.20
54	fair steers	1,211	4.62½
17	good steers	1,241	4.75
13	good steers	1,205	4.75
33	choice steers	1,217	5.60
18	good steers	1,175	4.80
18	good steers	1,170	4.80
35	good steers	1,216	5.35
86	extra steers	1,537	6.30
31	extra steers	1,447	6.00
16	choice steers	1,387	5.60
30	good steers	1,171	5.10
11	cows	1,163	4.37½
19	Texas steers	753	2.80
21	Texas steers	944	3.12½
19	cows	997	3.87½
20	good steers	1,305	5.30
16	good steers	1,270	4.85
14	good steers	1,340	5.30
30	good steers	1,272	5.25
10	good steers	1,313	5.40
63	good steers	1,191	5.10
13	choice steers	1,475	5.75
32	choice steers	1,399	5.60
33	good steers	1,196	5.20
47	good steers	1,275	5.30
38	stockers	1,036	3.92½

HOGS—At the reduction noted yesterday, the market opened this morning fairly active and steady, and continued so to the close. In addition to the fresh receipts, which were liberal, there were not fewer than 5,000 stale hogs, but the attendance of buyers was liberal, and, after their several orders had been filled, a comparatively small number remained in the pens unsold. The demand for light hogs was active at $4.50@4.75, with sales chiefly at $4.60@4.70. Heavy grades sold at $4.20@4.50—chiefly at $4.30@4.45. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	201	$4.65	79	262	$4.30	34	280	$4.30
43	176	4.65	44	280	4.30	29	179	4.65
61	171	4.70	53	234	4.40	59	220	4.50
169	182	4.70	42	200	4.75	76	321	4.40
65	190	4.75	79	261	4.30	32	253	4.40
45	279	4.37½	53	234	4.40	39	218	4.65
44	279	4.30	46	304	4.35	25	265	4.35
104	219	4.65	86	298	4.35	193	276	4.40
50	291	4.35	85	198	4.80	80	203	4.70
44	347	4.35	42	190	4.70	59	281	4.50
118	191	4.75	28	279	4.35	35	300	4.25
39	190	4.60	47	266	4.25	36	305	4.25
51	168	4.75	46	183	4.70	35	210	4.65
30	265	4.30	310	196	4.75	170	270	4.40
50	278	4.25	55	298	4.40	37	187	4.65
51	265	4.55	57	282	4.35	88	300	4.30
70	208	4.70	75	200	4.80			

SHEEP—The light receipts were readily disposed of to local butchers at fully as good prices as prevailed yesterday, the market ruling steady and firm at $3.00@4.50 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

The offerings were fair, and the market was moderately, active as nearly all the cargoes on sale were disposed of before night. None of the sales made were reported, but it is said that prices ruled about the same as yesterday, being shaded more or less. We repeat; Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@16.00; common to medium, $9.00@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.00@10.00; pickets, $8.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.50@3.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Freights have advanced 12½c, owing to the fact that all the larger class of vessels are going into the grain trade, being attracted by the recent advance in grain freights. We now quote: Manistee, $2.37½; Ludington, $2.12½; Muskegon, $1.87½; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.37½; White Lake, $2.12½; Grand Haven, $1.87½; Pentwater, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is fair and increasing, the demand as usual being mostly for common building lumber. Stocks are in fine condition, and are accumulating at some yards. Prices rule steady as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The late DAVID BALDERSTON, of 49 Regent-st., Greenock, having by his trust, disposition and settlement, left a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston, or MacKenzie, his sister, widow of William MacKenzie, some time blacksmith in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and failing her, to her children, notice is hereby given that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or MacKenzie, if alive, or, if dead, her children, are required to claim the said bequest and to establish their right thereto within two years from the 5th of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's death, and that if she or they fail to do so, Mr. Balderston's trustees will proceed to pay over the said legacy to the other residuary legatees as directed by the said trust, disposition, and settlement, and codicils thereto.

Communications on the subject to be addressed to JOHN MACDOUGALL, Solicitor, Mansion House, Greenock, Scotland.

Assignee's or Trustee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Jacob L. Stone, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Alfred Hadlock, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Estate of Jacob L. Stone, of Elgin, in the County of Kane, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by District Court of said District.

Dated at Elgin, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873.

A. HADLOCK, Assignee.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between G. H. White and J. N. Mason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. H. White purchasing the interest of J. N. Mason in said firm, will continue the commission business at their old stand under the firm name of G. H. White & Co., and settle all outstanding business of the former partnership.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

G. H. WHITE,
J. N. MASON.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Charles W. Reed and Henry Gant, under the firm name and style of Reed & Gant, was on the 26th day of August, 1873, dissolved by mutual consent. Charles W. Reed is alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm of Reed & Gant after this date.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

CHARLES W. REED,
HENRY GANT.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Huchberger & Sigwalt has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. L. Huchberger will settle all the partnership business.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

L. HUCHBERGER.
JOHN SIGWALT, Jr.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 4:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 a. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	* 1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	‖ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	‖ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	‖ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	‖ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 222 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office, Chicago, cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 48 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

DEADLY DERRICKS.

A General Crash Among Those at the New Post-Office and Custom-House.

Two Thrown Down and Others Disarranged---One Man Instantly Killed.

The first accident that has yet occurred in the building of the new Post-Office resulted in the instant death of Thomas Connolly, a sailor, employed by the rigger to paint the wire guy-ropes leading from the derrick-heads to the large posts set in the ground. There are six derricks in all, divided into sets of three, the derricks of each set being connected together by guys. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the middle derrick on the east side was being used, according to the foreman's account, to lower a stone weighing four tons into place, and the derrick in the southwest corner of the block was just lifting a stone of three tons weight. These derricks were connected by guys, and were also each steadied by two guys to large posts set in the street. The man Connolly was sitting in a sling traveling on the guy leading into Dearborn street, when the post suddenly snapped short, and the middle derrick pitched over to the westward, throwing him a distance of over 100 feet to the floor of the building. He was badly crushed, as might have been expected, and probably died instantly. The fall of the middle derrick left the other two of that set partly unsupported, and the one engaged in lifting, fell also. It was wonderful that there were not several persons killed by the falling spars, but, though many were considerably frightened, there was no other casualty. Mr. Rankin states that the posts were set and everything connected with the rigging of the derricks done by Capt. Tisdall, the regular rigger for the Government, who has done all the work of that description on the New York and Boston Custom-Houses. The posts had all been carefully tested with ten tons each. They are of the same character as those used elsewhere in Government work, and have always given perfect satisfaction and safety. There were four broken in all, of which two were on Clark, and two on Dearborn street. The north one on Dearborn street broke first, and the others went one after the other when the derricks fell. They are made of a pine timber, 14x16 inches cross section, and a backing of oak, 8x14 inches cross section. The fractures were short, not extending over six inches longitudinally, and the wood was perfectly bright and free from rot. There seemed to be every evidence that the break occurred simply from an excessive strain. The post which broke first was only in reality as strong as its pine, the oak having evidently broken after the pine. The strength of the pine alone would be fifteen tons, that of the oak eleven and one-half tons, and the two, if in close contact, would have a strength of eighteen tons. But the pine alone stood the strain, and also was cut into for the insertion of a brace at the foot, reducing its strength three-eighths of the whole. Thus the maximum strain which this post could bear was only about nine and one-half tons at the time of the accident, though it may originally have stood ten tons. It therefore seemed probable that the strain was actually greater than supposed, and that the posts were called upon for too much. It must be recollected that, although the weight lifted might have been only seven tons, the strain on the post must have been much greater, owing to the great leverage with which it acted. If anything can be done to test the condition of the other posts, it should be attended to immediately, since there seems no doubt that these four broke for lack of proper unity of resistance of the oak and pine.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

	FAHRENHEIT.		
7:00 a. m.	69	12:30 p. m.	77
7:30 a. m.	70	1:00 p. m.	77
8:00 a. m.	72	1:30 p. m.	78
8:30 a. m.	74	2:00 p. m.	78
9:00 a. m.	75	2:30 p. m.	78
9:30 a. m.	75	3:00 p. m.	78
10:00 a. m.	75	3:30 p. m.	78
10:30 a. m.	75	4:00 p. m.	78
11:00 a. m.	75	4:30 p. m.	77
11:30 a. m.	76	5:00 p. m.	76
12:00 m.	76	6:00 p. m.	76

KANE COUNTY ITEMS.

The farmers of Kane County had a large and most successful picnic yesterday at Pingre's Grove. All seemed to enjoy themselves to the best possible advantage.

The High School at Dundee, Kane County, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The services were very interesting, and the attendance of parents and friends was large. The school is a much-needed addition to the educational facilities of Dundee.

The Elgin Fair is to open on Wednesday, Sept. 3, and to continue four days. This enterprising little city, situated in one of the best counties in the State, will make an exhibition that will be well worthy of the attention of the public.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale, paying over $75 per week; only $600 cash. Those meaning business, call at 147 West Randolph-st.

A GROCERY STORE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Egan-av., doing a good business, for sale. Cheap rent. Reasons given for selling. None need apply except those who mean business. Address M 7, Tribune office.

A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 24 beds, for sale; in the best location in the city; very cheap. Inquire at 43 East Kinzie-st.

A MAN THAT IS A PRACTICAL CIGAR MANUFACturer and has some capital, and wishes to go to L'Anse, Michigan, can do well. For particulars call on HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune building—(basement.)

AN OFFICE, WITH BUSINESS ESTABLISHED, for sale at cost of furniture. Call to-day at Room 21, 120 LaSalle-st.

A SALOON FOR SALE OR RENT, WITH FURNIture. Will trade for a gold watch chain; also six parlor stoves, Russian pipes. Inquire at 264 Clark-st.

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-ROOM, NEAR THE Exposition Building, for sale. A good chance to make money; a big thing for some one. Apply to the owner, 371 Butterfield-st.

A SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, ON BLUE Island-av., for sale. Inquire at 226 South Halsted-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Good legitimate openings on hand requiring $500 to $10,000. Call. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn.

IF YOU WANT TO TRADE REAL ESTATE AND cash for a good grocery store, or any other business, call upon us. We have now over 200 business chances, carrying stocks of from $2,000 to $10,000, exclusively in our hands, for sale or exchange, and we will give some big bargains. THOMAS & CO., Business Chance Brokers, 46 South Clark-st.

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a large boarding-house, and eating-room attached, doing a good business, for sale cheap; or exchange part cash, and part in lumber or land, in suburban towns. Call and examine at 753 State-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP, IS IN GOOD RUNning order, and doing a splendid business. Apply at No. 129 West Madison-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A NEW FLOURing and feed mill for sale, located on railroad, 90 miles from Chicago, in a good grain district. Will trade for Chicago property. A large grain-buying business can be done. Apply to AVERY, MILLER & CO., 149 Monroe-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE for sale, with horse and wagon, at a great bargain for cash; or would take part cash, and balance in some good lot. Call at or address soon at 626 West Indiana-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, WITH 22 beds, in the best location of the town. Reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE, 228 Lincoln-av., corner of Webster-av., for sale; best location in the city; the stock will be sold below cost, and counter and shelving for less than half of their value. For particulars inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

SALOON FOR SALE—NO. 163 MICHIGAN-ST., opposite the new County Jail.

SALOON, [illegible] AND FIXTURES, OR THE FIXTURES alone, for sale. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

$200 CASH WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR stand and news depot. 117 West Washington.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT I[illegible]PROVED HOWE FAMILY SEWing machine, [illegible] top and cover, cost $90; price [illegible] in perfect order, [illegible] equal to new. 643 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 [illegible]-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having [illegible] Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call an[illegible] see the new improvements and hear something to their [illegible] advantage.

S[illegible] OFFICE OF A. J. [illegible] MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Singer machin[illegible] sold on easy monthly [illegible] and rented; open even[illegible]

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BE[illegible] FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, [illegible] and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machin[illegible] Company, corner [illegible]-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRAT[illegible] FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equa[illegible] in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. [illegible] Call and [illegible] of her wonderful power, at her [illegible] Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &C.—Residence lots. Liberal inducements in the way of price and terms will be given to those who desire to build, on Grand and Oakwood-boulevards, also on Egan-av., near Grand-boulevard. To those seeking boulevard property for investment none better or cheaper can be found. This property is getting more desirable every day, on account of the elegant improvements now commenced and in contemplation, and soon prices will take a jump of 50 per cent. The strangers who come to the "Exposition," and the thousands who drive every evening on the boulevards, cannot doubt that it is destined to rise to high value, and become the finest residence property in America. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! THE CHEAPEST lots for investment or a home in the market, in the rapidly-improving locality east of Halsted, on Fifty-third-st. Lots are full size, high, dry ground, streets improved, easy of access. The Pavilion Parkway is to be improved at once from State-st. west, to the amount of $100,000, which must make these lots rise very fast in value. Lots front on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., and are offered very low for a short time, on monthly payments. Laboring men, now is the best chance ever offered you to secure a good lot cheap, and on easy terms. No down payment to purchasers of lots who will build within a reasonable time. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty, improved and vacant, in all parts of the city.

To capitalists seeking investments in Chicago property we can offer some good bargains.

To those desiring residences in the city or suburbs we can show some of the most desirable in market.

To manufacturers we can offer some of the best manufacturing property in the city.

To those wishing to purchase improved farms we can show some choice ones.

To those wishing to exchange real estate we merely say give us a description of what you have and desire, and we will try to suit you.

CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts.

24x178 on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.

65x120 southeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts.

45 feet northwest corner of Marshfield-av. and Tyler-st.

30 feet on Warren-av., near Robey-st.

25 feet on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne.

We would call especial attention of parties desiring homes to the above list, it being all first-class property, and very satisfactory terms can be made.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements. This can be had at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 795 WEST LAKE-ST.; lot 25 feet. We are authorized to sell this very low indeed, for cash; it is a good investment. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99 YEARS' LEASE, 38x44 feet, east front, just north of Randolph-st.; terms of lease, $100 per month until March 1, 1875, and $150 per month for balance of term. Can be built up elegantly for a small sum, as the wall already up will cost but one-half; by the party-walls, 16 inches, besides is saved; curb-wall and street-assessment are already paid for. Price $6,000, a small price for so long and important a lease, with no reappraisals; in the very heart of the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—BEAUtiful lots in the grove, on the west side of the park, fronting on the park, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., cornering on Fifty-third-st.; very easy terms. The most beautiful park property in market. Also several valuable corners in Egandale. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart-av.

25 feet on Langely-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.

50 by 160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.

50 by 170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.

25 by 116, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.

WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Laughton-st.

20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.

10 lots on Campbell-st., near Moore.

The above lots are near McCormick's Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments.

WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—LOT 50 BY 160 FEET, east front, on Canal-st., near Adams, and building. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PLACE, CONsisting of 100x180 feet on Prairie-av., and improvements; costing over $40,000. Will exchange for outside property, or a good farm will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST front, north of Thirtieth-st., 48x125, for less than adjoining lots sold three years ago. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 9-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE lot, shade trees, etc., on Monroe-st. A great bargain will be given. OWNER, Room 11, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET ON WILCOX-ST., WEST of the railroad, south front, $2,600; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house, with all the modern improvements, barn, and carriage-house; lot 30x122 to alley; a bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT 30X127 to 16-foot alley, on Bellview-av.; water and gas; price $4,000; $500 cash, balance $50 per month. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house, with barn, on West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$950—$450 CASH WILL BUY A NEW cottage and lot 25x125 to alley, on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER Burnside and Fortieth-st.; 53 feet, Prairie-av. at Twenty-eighth-st., bargain; 40 or 80 feet, Vincennes-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., bargain. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—264 FEET FRONT ON Indiana-av., northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 25X110, 653 South Dearborn-st., cheap; ½ cash, balance monthly payments, at 9 per cent. Apply on premises, or to CHAS. WARREN, 136 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, west front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house and lot, 25x88, on West Adams-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS SITUATED JUST north of Central Park, fronting on Chicago-av. Terms easy. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—200 FEET ON INDIANA-av., $12 per foot.

Five lots near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, and Ashland-av., $1,500.

Eleven lots at South Englewood at less than acre prices.

LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; THE ELEGANT Vermont marble-front house, No. 600 West Van Buren-st. L. J. HITZ, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, AND very accessible:

Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st.

Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st.

Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.

ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON ADAMS AND Jackson-sts.; small payment down, and monthly installments. Inquire at 1261 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS JUST EAST OF CENTRAL Park, corner of Van Buren-st.; $500 each, cash; 2 lots north of Douglas Park, on Polk-st., at $500 each, one-third cash; 2 lots just north of Central Park; will also be sold at a bargain if taken this week. S. W. KROFT, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS ON OAKLEY and Davis-sts., only 2 blocks from street cars and omnibuses, near North-av. Price, only $650 to $700. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS, 140 TO 180 FEET IN depth, on the highest ground in the city, near Humboldt boulevard. I have only a few of these lots left out of 808, which I will close out at $250 each. If you want a bargain, go with me and see these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, new house, 8 rooms, and lot. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 298 South Jefferson-st.; will be sold at a bargain for cash or on easy terms; title perfect. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 1½-STORY HOUSE, NEARLY new, on easy terms; price $2,200. Apply to owner at once. M. HALL, 89 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—80 FEET CORNER OF WEST LAKE and Valentine-sts., two blocks west of Western-av., just suitable for a block of stores or dwellings, the rental of which would pay for the land in two years; just outside of fire limits. Apply to M. HALL, 89 Artesian-av., near to property.

FOR SALE—$1,200, WHICH IS ABOUT TWO-thirds its value—10-room house and barn, No. 359 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., on leased lot, 4½ years to run; only $65 per year; no taxes; half cash, balance in 6 or 12 months. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., EAST OF WOOD, 30x140 to 20 ft alley, $160 per foot; easy terms. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON WILCOX-ST., NEAR Washtenaw-av., $1,000 each. Here is a bargain offered worthy the attention of close buyers. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—12 AND 14 HOPE-st., 100 feet west of Blue Island-av., by H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET FRONTING Humboldt Park on Augusta-st. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.—First-class brick house on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park; deep lot; easy payments. Three octagon front houses on Jackson-st., corner Throop, new and nice.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON SIXTY-THIRD-ST., near contemplated depot on Chicago & Danville Railroad, $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance in four years, at 8 per cent.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash, or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON—I WILL OFfer for 30 days, at my lowest figures and on ten years' time, 50 of my choice lots in North Evanston (not in any addition), within three blocks of the depot, church, school, and Post-Office, to those who will build, with nothing but interest (8 per cent), paid annually in advance. I will also sell seven houses varying in price from $1,850 to $3,300, on ten years' time, with nothing but interest (10 per cent), paid annually in advance. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good home in one of the most growing and energetic suburbs of Chicago, and where property has advanced as it has done in few others. Young business men of Chicago, why pay out all your earnings for rent when you can secure a home of your own? Call at my office and get a free ticket; then take the first train to North Evanston. First come, first served. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT WOODLAWN—I WILL sell a fine residence, lately purchased by me of Rogers, at Sixty-third-st., Woodlawn. House consists of 10 rooms, well-arranged, nearly new, and in good order. Well, cistern, barn, and other out-buildings. Grounds 150x150 feet, fronting on two streets, and less than 2 blocks from depot, 1 block from South Park, 4 from boulevard. Lake water and gas soon to be put in. Commutation, 12½ cents; time to Central depot, 25 minutes. Property first-class in all respects, and rapidly rising in value on account of public improvements making. Title perfect. Price $9,000; terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. Possession immediately. JOHN L. BENNETT, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x152 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot. Special bargain in two corners, directly east of station, 108x132 feet; $800 each; one-third cash. This is less than $7.50 per foot, and is positively the best bargain in the vicinity.

Ravenswood—Neat cottage and lot, 60 feet front, $3,800; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—a 10-acre block, high, [illegible] ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. H. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF salable goods, or for some good business at a bargain—100 feet front in Lake View, right opposite the Court-House, between the dummy road and Halsted-st. For particulars inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—8½ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,100 per acre. Small payment down, balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Coryell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 ACRES, half timber and half prairie, one-half mile from depot at Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, and 32 miles from Chicago. No agency business; price, $625, cash $100, balance $10 monthly. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY—20 acres at Montrose, fronting on Montrose boulevard, and Jefferson-av., near two stations; trees planted, graded, and streets thrown up. For sale by CHARLES GARDNER, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—TEN ACRES SUITable for subdivision, or to sell in a body, at Washington Heights, near new improvements on the hill, south and east front on Spring-st. and Western-av. The best bargain in the market. H. H. HONORE, JR., Room 3, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 12, 37, 13, grove and prairie; 80 acres in Sec. 26, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park; 40 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, by C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers & Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ADJOINING NORWOOD Park; 2 cottages on West Forty-eighth-st.; small payment down, balance on time; 4 5 acre blocks just west of C. & N. W. R. R. car shops, cheap; also, 4 acres in school Sec. 16, 39, 13; 166 feet on State-st., near Forty-sixth-st.; also, lots and blocks on Madison, Washington, and Lake-sts., opposite C. & N. W. R. R. car works. GILBERT & SNOW, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD — CHOICE BUILDING lots in this fine suburb on very easy terms. Several first-class residences; terms unusually easy; only $1,000 down; also a five acre tract, choice property. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHEAP HOUSES in good locations; offered on easy terms.

Fine building locations south of city limits at Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood.

Several good houses at $4,500 to $14,000 at Hyde Park.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON LINE of D. & V. Railroad:

160 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec 18, 37, 13, ridge and grove.

80 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park.

80 acres in Sec 24, 37, 13, fronting Western-av., ridge and grove.

80 acres in Sec 27, 37, 13.

10 acres in Sec 30, 37, 14, near C. & R. I. Railroad.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, BEAUtiful house and grounds, 7 large rooms, cellar, and closets; terms to suit. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMproved farm near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of expense. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—9½ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner of Western-av. and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE VERY best blocks in Atwood's Subdivision at Washington Heights. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—5 LOTS IN A BODY on Fifty-eighth-st. for $15 per foot; also, 5 lots on Fifty-seventh-st. for $13.50 per foot; 2 blocks from station; 56 trains per day. A rare speculation for a party who can raise about $500. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 28, 38, 13, ¼ cash, at a bargain, fronting on the boulevard and near station; $1,500 per acre. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots, from $400 to $600, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court-House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON RESIDENCE, NEW brick, pleasantly located; large grounds. Small cash payment and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL PIECES OF ACRE PROPerty south of Fifty-seventh-st.; must be bargains; 5 to 60 acres; suitable for subdivision. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD SUBDIVIsion. Give location and price, and address D 10, Tribune office.

WANTED — ACRE PROPERTY, IN OR NEAR Chicago. Owners willing to sell cheap may give description and address R 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — RESIDENCE ON WABASH - AV., south of Twelfth-st., worth about $16,000, for which acre property and some cash will be given. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH LARGE LOT, LOcated near the lake, in the vicinity of Kenwood, or north of there; must be offered at a bargain. Owners please send description to BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, GOOD CHICAGO real estate; will assume incumbrance; part cash and residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE INSIDE CITY LOTS which you would sell at a real bargain, address, giving description, price, and terms, DR. A., P.O. Box 119.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL OUR CREDITORS OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO Turner Hall Building are urgently invited to call at the building site, on Twenty-second-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 3 p. m. HOLMBERG & WEGNER, WEILLER & NASS, Contractors.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

M. MORRIS, PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT of public and private buildings, having just completed the L. S. & M. S., and C., R. I. & P. new depot, I am now ready for anything that may offer itself. Will take work on the usual percentage, and give it my own personal supervision. Address M. MORRIS, Room 12, C., R. I. & P. new depot.

NOTICE—CLERGYMEN WITHOUT CHARGE will find honorable, useful and lucrative employment suited to their profession by calling at 152 South Dearborn-st., room 13, at 4 p. m.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS—I WISH TO DUPLICATE A house adjoining one now occupied (2 stories and basement) for which I will pay first-class acre suburban unincumbered property at cash value. Address P. O. Box 878.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND COUNTER AND shelving. Apply to J. C. COOLEY, 77 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—200 FAMILIES AND YOUNG MEN AND young women to go with us to Colorado. Professional men, merchants, and mechanics will find a good opening in our colony to start business. Those seeking for office will find an opportunity in our new town, as we are just dividing the old county, and our town becomes the county town of the new county. It does not cost you anything to come and see us, and not much to go with us. We will give you all the references you want. Office, 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LONDON LAMinated steel, double-barrel, breech-loading shot gun by John Wilson, solid leather case and fittings complete; second hand; $85. MESSRS. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 835 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A CANAL boat and team; a bargain for somebody; will be here about Saturday. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, 7 FEET LONG, SMALL piece shelving, a "V" sign board, &c.; cheap if taken at once. Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 CENT SAMPLES TO country free. We offer the best selling goods in America. Employment steady and honorable for men and women. A chance for either sex to clear $12 to $75 a week on $10 to $40 capital. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—AT AUSTIN, 2 BEAUTIFUL LOTS, 50 feet frontage, for a term of 15 years; the first year the taxes only, the remaining 12 years merely a nominal ground rent. BROWN & HORTON, No. 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE, 982 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., has six rooms, pantry, closets, etc., furnished complete, with use of barn; $40 per month. Or will sell furniture cheap, on installments if desired. Inquire at 25 and 27 River-st., or of J. W. GOULD, U. S. Hotel, Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av., from 6 to 8 a. m., and 6 to 10 p. m.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, NO. 34 THIRTY-SEVenth-st., near Ellis-av., in good repair: very low rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; 81 Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement stone front; carpets and some furniture for sale on monthly payments. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, water and gas; near Union Park, 72 Walnut-st. Apply at 219 Park-av., or 632 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, HARD wood finish and bath-room. 381 South Morgan-st. Inquire at 406 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGES; RENT, $14 per month each. A 12-room house; rent, $40 per month. Situated on the corner of Elston-road and Paulina-st. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON JACKSON-ST.; COTTAGE on Tyler-st.; cottage on Hastings-st.; $13, $17, and $35 per month. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—AT 26 JOHNSON-PLACE, A 2-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, besides closets, pantry, etc., all modern improvements, and only $50 per month. Inquire at 27 Johnson-place, or 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. Best of reference required. Inquire at 472 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 8-ROOM house, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises before 9 in morning or after 6 in evening, or any time of BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A PLAINLY-FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement brick house, 1378 Indiana-av., until May 1, next; rent $100 per month.

TO RENT—TWO FINE HOUSES NEAR UNION Park—9 and 11 rooms, gas, water, hot and cold, bath, gas fixtures, laundry, and all modern improvements. Apply BUCHANAN, 139 Dearborn-st., third floor.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEment house on Langley-av., with all the modern improvements, and barn. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK AND BRICK BASEment house on Warren-av.; cheap to a good paying tenant. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY R. M. OUTHET & CO., 151 EAST Madison-st.: Houses and stores in all parts of the city; low rates to good tenants.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE now filled with first-class boarders; part or all of furniture for sale. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, 78 AND 80 SMITH-st., one block west of Union Park; also, three rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 65 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1569 INDIANA-AV., $35 PER month, 4 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry, good basement, fine yard with trees, neighborhood first-class.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS—UPPER part of double cottage, $16; house over store, $16, both 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 830 Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas-place, 10 rooms, water, &c., large yard, shade trees, &c. Rent $40 per month. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—294 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND brick basement, 12 rooms; modern improvements; good barn. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 6 TO 12 rooms, $20 to $80, North, South, and West Side. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICE, FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at 408 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with closet, suitable for two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; references exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND FOUR CLOSETS, 349 North Franklin-st., one block and a half from street cars.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to a gentleman; $12 per month. Please call after 7 p. m., 67 Illinois-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY-FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—AT 97 SOUTH GREEN-ST., PLEASANT front parlor, furnished, for one or two gentlemen; $15.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AT LOW figures at 747 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON ADAMS-ST., FIRST-FLOOR, FOUR large rooms, for $15. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—157 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR BOARD of Trade, elegantly furnished rooms, cheap. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—AT 25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 2 LARGE parlors and 1 large back room, unfurnished except carpets.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT suite; also a large room, either with or without board. Call at 81 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FROM $8 TO $30 per month, at Republic Buildings, 159 LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 31, via elevator.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single and en suite, heated by steam, and in every way most desirable winter quarters, at Honore Block. References required. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON HARRISON-COURT FOR housekeeping. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR. Will suit one family or two small ones; 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, large and small rooms, furnished or unfurnished, north front, gentlemen or ladies, with references; price moderate.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR SUITE, ELEGANTLY furnished, also second floor front suite, and other good rooms; all improvements. 312 West Washington-st. Good board if desired.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—A FURnished front room centrally located on West Side. Apply at 279 East Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 151 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN BLOCK corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HALF OF THE STORE AND basement of 182 South Water-st. Inquire above.

TO RENT—A FINE FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT store, including elevator, etc., 45x182 feet. Will rent low to wholesale trade. Also third and fourth stories of 138 and 140 Lake-st., well lighted. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 204 and 206 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH BARN. INQUIRE OF WM. MAYNE, 257 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 12 MILwaukee-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, WITH ENGINE, boiler, and line shafting; to rent to a responsible party at a low figure. Come and see at 39 North Union-st., near Lake. G. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT — LARGE BARN, AT REASONABLE rate, near Twenty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av. Inquire at 248 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT TURNER JUNCTION, 30 miles west of Chicago; within 50 yards of the depot of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. Two-story stone building, furnished in good style. Apply to DENNIS ABRAM, Turner Junction, Ill., or Williams Hotel, Chicago.

TO RENT—A CIGAR STAND; MONEY IN IT. APply at Nos. 2 and 4 Monroe-st., in Whitter's livery, to GEO. D. HODGES.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms by a family of three adults, no children. Location must be in good neighborhood. Very best of references given. Address L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms within 20 minutes' ride of the Court-House. Must be in pleasant locality, first-class repair, and rent not to exceed $600. Inquire of TOM ENGLISH, 150 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE AND ground; we have several customers in want of the above. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Monroe, a small store or part of a dry or fancy goods store, for the sale of kid gloves by an Eastern importing house. Address S M M, Room 20 Matteson House, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 OR 14 rooms east of State-st.; one partly furnished preferred. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house on South Side east of State-st.; one furnished or furnished with carpets only preferred. Address D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE SIXTY CUSTOMERS waiting for first-class cottages, 5 to 10 rooms, $25 to $40; also few boarding-houses, South or West Side; send me description of your idle property; I can rent it at once. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, THREE or four rooms or a small cottage within the boundaries of Sangamon, Randolph, Ada, and Indiana-sts. S. A. BAKER, 48 East Erie-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher of modern languages (for 5 years professor at an English university), is open for an engagement either with schools or for private lessons. Classes. Best of references. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—EVENINGS — BY A young man in jig-dancing. Address with terms T 57, Tribune office.

PROF. VAN DER NAILLEN, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, will in a few days open his school of civil engineering, surveying, and drawing, in Room 50, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington—elevator in building.

SHORT-HAND TAUGHT; $10 PER TERM. G 69, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, including carpets, for sale at a bargain. 372 Michigan-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS BY sample in the country at wholesale, on liberal salary. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE office, one who is acquainted with the business, lives at home, and well acquainted with the city; salary small. Address, with references, C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEAMBOAT CLERK, ONE WHO is used to checking freight and understands the routine of the business; best of city references required. Apply to L. S. P. LINE STEAMERS, 72 Market-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE DRUGGIST, ONE who speaks German preferred. Apply to O. D. MOORE'S, 129 South Desplaines-st., cor. Price-place.

Trades.

WANTED—PLANING MILL FOREMAN—A COMpetent man to run a first-class country mill, and manufacture doors, blinds, sash, frames, &c. None but those who can furnish good references need apply. Letters of application may be addressed to the undersigned at Joliet, Ill., and one of the proprietors can be seen at the office of Frank Douglas Manufacturing Company, 252 and 255 South Canal-st., on Monday morning, August 25, at 10 o'clock. MASON & PLANTS, Joliet, Will Co., Illinois.

WANTED—4 STONE-MASONS, AT ONCE; $4 PER day, steady work. Apply at 154 Madison-st., Room C, Major Block.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMMER TO work immediately. Inquire at BARROWS, CARPENTER & CO.'S, 208 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY THE MANSFIELD WOOLEN COMpany, Mansfield, O., 12 good flannel-weavers; steady work all the year round and good prices guaranteed for steady and competent help. Address or apply to JAMES J. HEDGES, Agent, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—HORSE-SHOERS AT EVANSTON—A good floorman, immediately. D. P. BOWDISH.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY AT FACTORY OF FRANK STURGES & CO., Peoria and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD, A NO. 1 MERchant tailor to occupy a suite of 7 rooms. W. C. HANFORD.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD CARPENTERS to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, corner Adams and Sangamon-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TUCK-POINTERS AT ST. Paul's Church, on Michigan-av., just south of Sixteenth-st. None but good, sober men need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER, AT THE GARDEN City Manufacturing Co.'s sash shop, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts., at once.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS, EARLY, AT 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MAN OR woman; good wages; 23 West Madison-st. Eastern House Dining Rooms.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AT 145 SOUTH Halsted-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN, GOOD wages and steady employment. Apply at 155 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—HALF A DOZEN good men to-day at 60 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A BUTCHER, A YOUNG MAN, TO cut meat, at 668 Madison-st.

WANTED—DIE-MAKERS. APPLY AT FACTORY of FRANK STURGES & CO., corner of Peoria and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND RAIL-HANDS IN rear of 1084 Michigan-av., Stair Builder's shop.

WANTED—3 PLASTERERS AND 3 LABORERS, at once. JAMES BARNETT, No. 195 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—BOSS-PLASTERERS COMPETENT TO do good work, quick, and cheap, meet me this morning at 9 o'clock at 599 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TINNERS—STEADY JOB FOR 2 OR 3 first-class men on furnace work. L. A. BEEBE & CO., 741 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the job printing business; also a Gordon press feeder, at 122 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS, AT THE Massasoit House, opposite Michigan Central Depot.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS AT NO. 96 West Lake-st. Apply to W. McLANE.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER, AND ALSO 2 good blacksmiths. Apply to DUFFY, 149 to 153 Fulton-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and drive wagon. J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER; APPLY THIS MORNing. O. OWENS, 236 East Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—150 COAL-MINERS FOR INDIANA, wages $4 per day; 200 laborers, $2 per day; 500 railroad men for Northwestern Railroad, free fare. Call at 259 East Randolph-st., Room 4. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE CHICAGO & PAcific Railroad; 200 men for station work; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—150 COAL MINERS FOR INDIANA, pay $1 per ton; 200 laborers at $2 per day, free fare and steady work; also 75 boys for Casco, Wis., for light, steady work. Call at 259 East Randolph-st., Room 4. C. V. SNELL & CO., Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX BOYS FOR SILVER-LAYING. Apply to SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, ON TOLEDO WATER-Works; steady employment at $2 per day; pay every Monday; board cheap. PETERSON & WALKER, Contractors, Office 22 Water-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 15 AND 17 years of age, to work in a cigar stand. Address P 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN; farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—10 PEDDLERS TO SELL OUR FEATHer dusters. Green hands are positively making $10 per day. Factory 147 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER; ONE WHO UNderstands his business and is willing to work shall have good wages. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., North Side coffee-house.

WANTED—CYLINDER FEEDER AND ERRANDboy. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO W. L. B. JENNEY, architect, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassers, for city; permanent situations to the right men. Call at 380 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT AND PLEASANT business in the country; $30 a week and expenses easily made. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS MESSENGER AND general assistant in a bank. Address, with references, D 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—WAITER TO WAIT AT DINNERS only at BENNETT'S dining-room, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE WASHER, AT D. H. HOWE'S Livery Stables, 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS, at BURCKY & MILAN'S Restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO FARM WORK IN THE country, about 40 miles from Chicago. Fair wages paid. Apply at 221 West Adams-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED SHOW-CARD canvasser. E. B. DYER, 114 North Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY—AN ACTIVE, HONEST AND capable boy can find employment in a commission tea house. Address in hand writing of applicant, C 37 Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO HANDLE OLD IRON. Apply at 22 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS AN INtelligent boy, about 15 years old. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SELL LIGHT GOODS; one without experience taken, on salary or commission. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 TO 15 YOUNG men for the city; those with $3 to $10 capital preferred. Apply 9 to 11 a. m., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, not afraid to work, to take care of two horses night and morning, and to work in a machine shop. Apply at once to WM. McGREGOR & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages and collaterals, having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES, IN SUMS of $5,000 to $15,000, due one, two, and three years; interest 10 per cent. O. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARBORN-ST., CAN MAKE loans on leaseholds and good collaterals without delay and at low rates.

I HAVE $15,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM OR DIvided, on first-class real estate, at 10 per cent. Address HOWARD, 201 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS IN sums of $5,000 and upwards on real estate in and near Chicago, at 9 and 10 per cent. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 6 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO LOAN—$3,000—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE, on city real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, UPON 2 3-story brick stores, rented for $3,700. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, on two brick buildings on East Madison-st., now rented for $11,400. Good commission paid. Address B 18, Tribune office.

$40,000 CASH IN HAND AT 9 OR 10 PER CENT interest, in one sum, on inside business property; wide margin required; must be closed this week; also, $5,500. Address O 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN QUIGG, CARpenter, formerly of Philadelphia; has not been heard from for two years; any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife. MAGGIE QUIGG, 1222 Pine-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL—PATRICK O'BRIEN, CAN LEARN something to his advantage by addressing 569 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—E. W. C. PLEASE ADDRESS W 73 about the matter you supposed lost.

PERSONAL—IF JAMES FRYE, OF PORTLAND, Me., will call at the Barnes House he will learn something for his benefit. S. B. FULSOME.

PERSONAL—H., QUEBEC, RANDOLPH-ST. CAR Monday, 3 p. m. Send your address to WILL, care Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK, WHO IS able to cook dinner for 120, and as many for breakfast and supper. One who understands her business shall have good wages. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., North Side Coffee House.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN to do general housework; $4 per week. 299 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 125 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that understands washing and ironing. Apply at 45 North Morgan-st.

WANTED — 3 FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls for Hoyt House, St. Joseph, Mich. Pleasantest summer resort on the lake-shore. Apply at Irving House, 150 Wabash-av., before 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a small family; Swede or German preferred. Apply to 25 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 247 INDIANA-ST. Reference required.

WANTED—AT 286 ILLINOIS-ST.—A GOOD GIRL, German or Swede, for general housework; good wages.

WANTED—WAITER GIRLS AT NORTHWEST corner Madison and Peoria-sts., in basement.

WANTED—75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a private boarding house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, AT 10 ELdridge-court.

WANTED—A NICE GIRL WILLING TO GO A few miles out of the city. Must be a good cook. An excellent home and good wages for the right one. Call at Room 19, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK FOR private boarding house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at once, 1310 Prairie-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; a German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER; NONE other need apply. 305 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO HAS BEEN working with a custom tailor by hand; steady work. Apply No. 70 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—50 NECKTIE HANDS, STEADY WORK, at 74 and 76 Third-av., bet. Van Buren and Harrison-sts. J. H. & I. M. FRANK.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE AT 893 WEST VAN Buren-st., immediately. Child 1 day old.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Call No. 1 Blue Island-av., corner Harrison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A house laundress for laundry work only; also a waiter and parlor maid; English or Canadian preferred. Apply after 10 a. m., 29 Ashland Block corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—AT WILSON'S GRAND CENTRAL Laundry, first-class hands; $10 per week to a first-class starcher, or work by the piece. Nos. 297 and 299 South State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CHAMBERMAID for the lake; also, 200 girls for hotels. Room 13 Central Union Block, on Madison-st., near Market. MRS. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MRS. PALMER, ROOM 18, 164 EAST Randolph-st., can give ladies in city and country a rare chance to make $3 to $7 a day, selling her fast-selling goods. Apply from 9 to 12, or write.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to 5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY furnished rooms with board; also day boarders wanted.

118 120, AND 142 THIRD-AV.—SEVERAL NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NEWLY FURnished room, suitable for two, with board; also, pleasant single room. References required.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUIT OF front rooms; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, CLOSets, water, etc., furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms, furnished, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, (except carpets) to rent with board. Also furnished rooms.

767 WABASH-AV. — ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or party of gentlemen can obtain first-class accommodations in small private family.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—First-class board with large room for two, in elegantly-furnished marble front house.

A VERY NICE ROOM SUITABLE FOR SINGLE gentleman, near Twenty-fifth-st. and Prairie-av., with first-class board, in private family. Address N, care Carrier 34.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with board; also single room.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—TO RENT, A SUITE OF furnished rooms with first-class board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMOdations for young gentlemen; house handsomely furnished; 6:30 dinners. One large handsomely furnished room for lady room mate. A few table and transient boarders. Terms to suit.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also a few day boarders; $4 per week.

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — A PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Reference required.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to rent with board in a private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife who are permanent; private family.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent with board, near Union Park.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—HOME FOR INDUStrious working girls.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents; modern improvements.

723 FULTON-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with hot and cold water, and use of bath, suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE on Peoria or Sangamon-sts., between Van Buren and Adams. Terms must be reasonable. Address C 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MICHIGAN-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address, stating price, J., 102 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—AND SUITABLE WINTER ACCOMMOdation for gent and wife, West Side; gent in business; will pay a fair price; references exchanged. Address with terms, &c., D 34, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING MONEY WAS found at the end of July near Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. The owner can apply at W. F. Squire's book store, adjoining the Jesuit Church.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SEVeral doctor appartuses. Can be had at No. 130 Cosset-st. by proving ownership and paying this advertisement.

FOUND—WILL THE YOUNG MAN PLEASE CALL for watch, etc., left with me for keeping. JOHN KELLER, 122 Dearborn-st.

LOST—AUG. 27, ON WEST SIDE, A GOLD PIN OF "Knights of Pythias," containing hair. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 320 West Washington-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A GOLD PIN, BLUSH coral set, and ring, oriental garnets sets with pearls, either on State-st., between Twelfth and Thirteenth, or on Cottage Grove-av. car. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 605 South Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, ABOUT 4 o'clock, a young pointer dog, brown and white, brown head and ears, and two brown spots on back. Had a mark around neck made by string. Return to 156 Maxwell-st. and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR TWELFTH-ST., a small bundle, containing a blue and white knit worsted square. The finder will confer a favor and receive a reward by leaving it at the Central National Bank, Washington-st., near Clark.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON THURSDAY, 28TH INST., a lemon and white setter dog. A suitable reward will be paid for his return at No. 50 North Peoria-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN, FROM 425 WEST INDIANA-st., a sorrel horse, 1,200 pounds, 12 hands high, lame on hind leg. A liberal reward will be paid at above address.

LOST—HORSE AND BUGGY, ON THE 12TH DAY of August; horse is a sorrel, 8 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail, sore on the back, weight 900 lbs.; top-buggy, square box, painted black; red running-gear, with gold stripes. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the above property, at No. 122 East Kinzie-st.

STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, A SORREL horse, about 8 years old, black spot under the mane; newly shod. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 288 Halsted-st. THOMAS LYONS.

$3 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND tan slut, with uncropped ears, collar, and padlock; answers to the name of Dolly. Any one returning the same to 249 West Tyler-st. will receive the above reward.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR MORE TO enlarge grocery store doing cash business on one of the best corners on South Side; rent nearly free, long lease, cheap. Will give any one meaning business one week's trial. Am alone; must have help. P 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, TO RUN A SAloon and Restaurant near Exposition. Rare chance to make money. Apply at 208 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 IN A LIGHT AND pleasant business paying from $5 to $15 per day—275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established manufacturing business needing two interested parties; a good chance for the right man. Call or address T. A. BENNETT, Room 11, 132 East Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale business, either a silent or an active partner; capital required from $3,000 to $12,000. Address T 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE TO TAKE HALF interest in a paint and wall-paper store. Excellent opportunity for a painter. Capital required only $1,500 to $3,000. Apply at 40 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A boot and shoe manufactory; has had seven years' experience in the sole-leather department, and understands every kind of machinery in use in that department. Address FRED, 57 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR business manager, by an experienced accountant who has had control of one of the largest houses in the city, and can furnish best of city references as to ability and integrity. Address E P H, 136 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR entry clerk by a young man of three years' experience; can speak German, and give the best of reference. Address MARTIN HECKLINGER, 117 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery house; good references given. Address F W N, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENERAL AND ACtive business man; is a competent bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, etc.; unquestionable city references; satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Address O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, as clerk in a grocery store; have several years' experience and best of reference. Address L 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG DRY goods clerk, a place as cashier or something else, from 6 o'clock afternoon for small pay or board; can give security. Address O 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, entry, or shipping clerk; can furnish the best of reference in regard to character and ability. Address U 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVeler of nine years' experience wishes to connect himself with a first-class house in Chicago; has large acquaintance; a good trade guaranteed or no pay; the best of references given. Address WARNER, Wood's Hotel, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER, BY one who has had 18 years' experience; can do all kinds of watch, clock, and jewelry repairing. Call on or address COGSWELL, WEBER & CO., 165 and 167 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS CARriage-trimmer. Address WILLIAM ROSS, Rockford, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—A NEW YORK CUSTOM cutter, just arrived, is desirous of securing a situation. Reference from previous employers furnished. Call at Salisbury Bros. & Co., Room 22, Foot Block, cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A SINGLE young man; can do meat or pastry; in a hotel or restaurant; good city references given. Call or address COOK, 427 Canal-st., up-stairs.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man well experienced in driving and taking care of horses; best of references. Address S 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East, as barkeeper, or would take charge of a barroom in some first-class house or hotel, or would make himself useful in any capacity where the services of a competent person would be required, who understands all branches concerning hotels. Address L 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN IN wholesale house; wages not so much of an object as steady employment; is not afraid of work. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian boy about 17 years old, who wants to get into some shop or office; one who can make himself useful. Address F E, 473 Centre-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL family to do light work and make herself generally useful, and have a home. Call, for two days at 521 Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a nice family. No laundry work. Best city references. Address U 29, Tribune office.

SITUATON WANTED—ON THE NORTH SIDE BY a young girl to take care of children, or do second work. Best of references from last place. Apply at 395 Orchard.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse-girl in a private family. Call or address 1056 Prairie-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL JUST arrived from the East, to do general housework or dining-room work in a small family. Apply for two days at 342 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family. 150 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress, or second work and sewing, in a private family; references. Call at 102 Third-av., cor. Harrison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 228 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THORoughly understands hotel housekeeping, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel; city or country; the best of references given. Address M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East, as housekeeper or seamstress in some first-class home or hotel, where the services of a thoroughly competent person would be wanted. Address F 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, REliable, and competent person, in private family, as housekeeper, or nurse for an invalid, or to take care of children, or serve, or make herself generally useful. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 16 Centre-av., or address G 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN ACCOMPLISHED young lady (German) who speaks a little English, would like a situation in a respectable family where she would be appreciated. Address E 73, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS TEAM, STYLISH, FAST YOUNG horses, an elegant little family carriage, top-buggy, sulky, harness to match, blankets, robes, etc., etc., all perfect, and worthy the attention of any wanting a complete outfit, for sale on reasonable time, with approved security. Also, two promising youngsters, two trotters, pair of carriage horses (16 hands), new top and open buggies. R. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

AND WE CAN SELL HORSES FOR ALL THEY ARE worth. The demand is lively. Room at 10 o'clock this morning for 50 more sale horses. Just received a saddle horse that can't be beat. Can sell all the second-hand buggies and express wagons in Chicago in one week. Try us, will you, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AT VERY LOW PRICES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, carriages, &c. Will take second hand buggies in exchange. G. L. BRADLEY, 353 and 355 West Randolph.

BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER of State, has just received three good driving-horses from the country; will be sold cheap. Also for sale, on time, a good hack, horses, and harness. Come quick.

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS IN BUGGIES, business and light delivery wagons, all strictly first-class, for the next 30 days. J. G. PARSONS, 185 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, and some second-hand wagons, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD, YOUNG HORSES, CHEAP; must close them out this week, at No. 68 West Monroe-st. Call and get a bargain.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO DARK-BAY geldings; one of them a good stepper, inside of 2:50. Also, two-seated Democrat shifting-top wagon, with pole and shafts; and a good family cow. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT 260 WEST LAKE-ST., A GROCERY delivery wagon, nearly new. JOHN FOXON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH OR FURNITURE, a nearly new open buggy, in No. 1 condition. EDWARDS, 123 Monroe-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE-horses, blood bays, 16½ hands high, 5 years old, weight 2,400 lbs; also a nice single or double-driver, at West Lake-st. Stables, Nos. 268 and 270. BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—ROAD-WAGONS AND FAMILY buggies; also second-hand and democrat wagons. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 721 State-st.

HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND HARNESS, GOOD business rig. Also, gents' driver and matched pair. CHITTENDEN, near 1050 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RIG, HORSE, BUGgy, and harness, in good order, or buggy alone. Apply to or address BUYER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO BUY, FROM $25 TO $40, A SECond-hand 2-seated top-buggy or running gear for one. Apply to H. M. SEAVEY, 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CHEAP BUSINESS horse. Inquire at A. Eaton's new stable, Nos. 22 and 24 East Adams-st. ORREN KRONSCUP.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEELED RIG, SUITABLE for a collector or city salesman. Must have room enough for samples. 235 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, OPEN buggy, and harness, in trade for real estate or sewing machines. 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND BUGGY-POLE. Address WARE, 1186 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—130 ACRES ONLY 8 miles from the city limits; all under cultivation and fine house and barn; now renting for $1,000 per annum; Northern Pacific Air-Line Railroad will be built through the property this season; depot on the farm; will exchange for improved city property, or sell; small payment down, balance 5 years at 8 per cent. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $75,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, one mile from depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK, CHOICEST blocks or lots at reasonable prices, for unincumbered improved property in city or country towns. S. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS AT MAYWOOD, 3 blocks from depot, for improved residence property in city. L 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR THE HYDE PARK Depot.

Lots on South Park-av., north of city limits, for cash and improved property.

ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO valuable fruit farms that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $19,000. Will pay some cash and assume incumbrance if required. Address Box 19, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM OR FARM-LANDS, 90 lots situated northwest of Central Park, near railroad station. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD UNINCUMBERED SUBurban property for residence, $8,000 to $15,000; will assume incumbrance.

Fifty lots near city for good improved farm.

LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VERY CHOICE LOT on State-st., near Harrison, 24x125; value, $30,000, to trade for residence on one of the avenues, south, worth about $12,500. Will trade equity for equity. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

A VERY FINE 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VALUED AT $800, will be sold low if taken at once. Can be seen at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

$100 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD PIANO AND stool; two pianos to rent; at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

HARVEST HOME.

(Continued from the First Page.)

and politically, hoping they would study their needs and maintain them.

Speeches were made by J. J. Myers, the Hon. P. S. Perley, A. H. Gaston, Henry Hunter, J. N. Barrett, and others. All were in favor of a separate party movement, a renunciation entirely of the old parties, and a united effort for freedom from extortion and monopoly. A very excellent spirit prevailed, and the new movement received a new impetus by this social conversation.

A Farmers' Festival at Nevada, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEVADA, Ill., Aug. 28.—No feature connected with the Farmers' Movement has produced such good results as the harvest festivals and farmers' picnics which are being held daily in all portions of our State, full particulars of which, from time to time, have appeared in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. A cooling atmosphere, which has not been enjoyed for many a day, was taken advantage of by the Nevada, Round Grove, and Broughton Granges by holding a festival at Patterson's Grove, in the Town of Nevada, upon the line of the Dwight & Lacon Railroad. A more beautiful spot could not have been selected, Mason Creek running through it, furnishing ample moisture to satisfy the thirst of man and beast. Every convenience for pleasure and comfort were provided by the Committee of Arrangements, and a bountiful feast was spread at noon, and all were invited to partake and be filled.

The President of the Day, Benjamin Thompson, at 1 o'clock called the large assemblage together, and introduced to the audience S. T. K. Prime, Esq., of Livingston County, who then addressed the meeting, alluding to the progress which this movement has recently made. He alluded to Joseph Arch, of England, who had been the first mover in the cause in that country. He went on to speak of the influence and extent of the co-operative societies in England. The speaker then proceeded to speak more particularly of the Grange, its principles, and operations. Adverting to the Livingston County Platform, he called upon the farmer to be honest and determined in his adherence to its principles. Speaking of the ritual observed in the Grange, he said that purity, intelligence, and candor were prominent features. It was necessary that we should have organization and moderation. We had now got an immense number of Granges in the different State, and all that was now needed was for us to do our duty, faithfully live up to the great principles of our order, and we shall soon have that glorious success which the movement demands and we believe will come. The speaker went on to say that the press is one of the great educators of the country, and, after exhorting the farmers to post themselves on the questions of the day, he closed his eloquent and effective address with a well-directed appeal to the people.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. F. B. Hargreaves to address the meeting. He said he was glad to bear testimony to the truth of the assertion made by Mr. Prime with reference to Joseph Arch, of England. He claimed to be of the same nationality, and engaged in the same cause with that distinguished man. He alluded to the co-operative system of London, and showed how that system has been of incalculable benefit to thousands. Great movements, he said, demand great men, and as the farming class has produced some of the greatest men in this country, it was capable of producing men of the right stamp to carry out the principles of this great movement, and indeed to control the affairs of the nation. The farmers want legislation for farmers. The great end of the Government is to obtain the largest amount of welfare and happiness for the governed. The people should rule; but in this country the end of the Government has never been defined, and to-day the farmer claims immunity from the oppression which crushes him. Legislation for a single class is wrong. We want honesty in our political measures. The next thing we want is legislation by farmers. We have men of talent and ability, equal to the duties of the office, and the farmers have a right to be properly represented by men of their own class. The speaker then dwelt upon other political topics, and spoke with considerable power and force upon the great political questions of the day, and called upon the people to be active and energetic in this noble cause.

A. A. Blakeslee, Esq., of Odell, then addressed the meeting, saying, in the course of his remarks, that he was not a public speaker, but as a practical farmer the best. The question of railroads, he said, was one which had occupied a great deal of his attention. The best system of railroads is in Belgium; the worst is in America; and the worst in America is in Illinois and Iowa. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the present iniquitous system of railroads, and went on to speak upon the question of protection. He denounced it as the sum of all villainies, and gave a large number of important facts and incidents bearing upon the case, and in the course of a lengthy address impressed the people with the necessity there was for present and earnest work in our midst, and advised them all to cut loose from the rotten parties of the day.

Mr. J. W. Lester, of Round Grove, another practical farmer, spoke upon the financial question. This topic was clearly and amply discussed by the speaker in a speech full of energy and vigor. In his rousing, earnest manner, he dwelt upon the wrongs under which the farmers groan, and asked how long they would submit to be imposed upon as they have been in the past by that trinity of monopolies—"railroads, banks, and tariffs."

James J. Dunlop, of Dwight, then delivered an eloquent and stirring appeal to the farmers to support and vote for the anti-monopoly ticket.

The speakers on this occasion were taken from the farming ranks, and the proceedings from beginning to end were of such a character as to inspire hope and give courage to all who labor with us in this fight against monopoly and oppression.

The Greene County Farmers.

The Greene County (Ill.) farmers will have a mass-meeting and basket picnic at the Court-House in Carrollton, on Wednesday, Sept. 3. The Hon. W. C. Flagg and S. M. Smith, the President and Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, will address the people; other speakers will be present. It is expected that adjoining counties will send large delegations, and special invitation is extended to the ladies. Ample provisions will be provided. All should come and learn what the "Farmers' Movement" means. By order

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Anti-Monopoly Nominations in Cedar County, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 28.—The Anti-Monopolists of Cedar County have nominated Peter Hildebrant and Robert Gower for Representatives.

MILWAUKEE.

The Closing of the Iron-Mill—An Unsatisfactory Explanation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The body of a Norwegian named O. Anderson was found afloat near Menominee bridge. Anderson ran to the fire at Blatz's brewery on Monday night, and failed to return to his boarding-house on Washington street. It is supposed that he walked off the dock into the river on his way home.

The card of the iron-workers of Bay View will appear to-morrow to show cause of the closing of the mills yesterday, of the Milwaukee Iron Company. It sets forth that on Wednesday morning the mill committee was called to the office of the Company by Superintendent Hagerman, who read a dispatch from Capt. E. B. Ward to close the mills immediately. The Committee on hearing this proposed to settle on prices, independent of the Chicago mills. The Superintendent replied that it would not be practicable, unless governed by the Chicago mills. To the last proposition the workmen were obliged to submit. Neither the Superintendent or heaters are the cause of the close of the mills. To use Mr. Hagerman's own words: "A complication of circumstances brought us to this, and I neither blame you nor am I to blame."

Assassination of an Arkansas Judge.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28.—The Hon. Elisha Mears, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, who resides at Clarksville, in Johnson County, while going to his home about three-quarters of a mile from town to dinner, yesterday, was shot and mortally wounded by some unknown person from the bush. Judge Mears lived until this morning. The deed is thought to have been perpetrated by a man with whose wife it is reported the Judge had been too intimate. Everybody is indignant at the dastardly act, regardless of politics, and every effort will be made to bring the guilty party to justice. The affair creates a profound sensation at the Capitol. Judge Mears was recently appointed to the Bench by Gov. Baxter.

Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 28.—The Commission met at 9 o'clock and, opened with prayer by a Methodist resident clergyman. The committee report rules providing for six standing committees, which will probably be announced to-morrow, and to which the different heads of the Constitution are specially committed.

The Commission has occupied the day with an informal reading of sections of the Constitution consecutively, and had reached the article on education at the hour of adjournment, being about half through. Changes were informally suggested as the reading progressed, the most important being the appointment by the Governor of heads of all State departments instead of election by the people. This was more particularly mentioned in reference to the Attorney-Generalship. The appointment of Circuit Judges, the diminution of the number of circuits, and an increase of salaries were also debated.

David G. S. Barry, of Monroe, was appointed Chairman's messenger; Frank Jenison, of Lansing, Clerk's messenger; and Geo. P. Brown, of Kalamazoo, and Frank Rice, of Saginaw, floor messengers. Stephen B. McCracken, of Detroit, was appointed Clerk's assistant.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The campaign is waxing bitterer and bitterer in this city. The manner in which the Butler men spring the call for the ward caucuses to-morrow night is denounced in language more emphatic than choice, and has awakened a feeling of indignation such as was never before manifested in any political campaign. The Butler men boast of their ability under this call to carry nearly every ward in the city, and one prominent Democrat boasted in the streets to-day that he would control one of the wards for Butler. The anti-Butler men are preparing for the fight in the best way they can, but under great disadvantages, from the fact that thousands of their men are away on their vacations, and cannot get home in season. In Wards 6, 9, 10, and 11, there are whole streets where there is hardly a house open, and the voters residing therein are all away. Arrangements have been made to have extra trains run on several of the railroads to the sea shore and other summer resorts within 30 or 40 miles of the city after the caucuses close, and the most earnest appeals are made in the press, and by letters to the absent ones, to come home and defeat Butler, but the odds are against them.

Butler's two speeches thus far have not helped him. They are a rehash of his speeches of 1871, slightly varied to meet present exigencies. He is announced to speak every day, except Sunday, until next Thursday.

The Wisconsin Republican State Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 28.—Most of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, which adjourned at 11:30 a. m. yesterday, have gone home. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the nominations for Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer. The rest of the ticket is conceded to be a strong one. A good deal of regret is expressed that no German is on the ticket, and some votes will doubtless be lost in consequence of that and the quiet shelving of the Constitutional-Union-Personal-Liberty-Free-Liquor-law document. Maj. Baetz and his friends will stand by the ticket. The *State Journal* to-night indorses the ticket as one that will compare favorably with any that have preceded it in the State, and gives its members flattering sketches and hearty indorsement.

The *Democrat* speaks of the Convention's labors as a mere struggle of hungry office-seekers for spoils, and regards the ticket, except Governor, as weak. It thus speaks of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor: "The result of the contest over the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was significant, as the two principal candidates represented the railroad and the farming interests. As is usual in cases of this kind, the monopoly won the victory. Mr. Baker, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was the recognized champion of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in the Senate last winter. He is nearly related to some of its principal men, and his nomination yesterday was considered a triumph of that corporation over the Madison Regency. Senator Eaton, his principal competitor, was brought forward as the farmers' candidate of the ticket, and by his nomination the party leaders hoped to conciliate the Republican Grangers. This would have been sound policy, but their plan was defeated by the railroad interest. In regard to his acceptance speech, we never saw so much mortification in any public assemblage as that produced by his remarks."

The nomination of Robert Graham for State Superintendent is a remarkable instance of the office seeking the man, not the man the office. The movement for his nomination was started at the State Teachers' Convention, at Sparta, but he checked it, and refused to be a candidate against Fallows. When the latter decided to leave the State, he still declined to be a candidate, and it was only after repeated dispatches that he permitted his friends to present his name. W. H. Chandler, who received the largest number of votes against him, was at Oshkosh on Normal School business. Each was unwilling to be a candidate against the other.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 28.—The action of the Republican State Convention took every one here by surprise. From comments in Republican circles it is very evident that the result might have been much more satisfactory, though all are pleased with the head of the ticket, as well as with the nomination of Young, Frisby, and Graham.

Mississippi Republican State Convention.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—The *Appeal's* Jackson, Miss., special to-night says: In the Republican Convention resolutions were adopted appointing committees to draw up resolutions and reorganize the State Executive Committee. It was also resolved that candidates who submits their names should abide by the decision of the Convention.

Balloting for Lieutenant-Governor then began: First Ballot—Caldwell, 37; Carter (colored), 92; Davis (colored), 152; Morgan, 10; Little, 27.

Second Ballot—Caldwell, 44; Carter, 99; Davis, 70; Morgan, 9; Little, 14. Senator Little withdrew his name.

Third Ballot—Carter, 99; Davis, of Natchez, 108; scattering, 11. Carter moved to make Davis' nomination unanimous. Carried, with loud cheers and music.

Hill, of Marshall, was nominated for Secretary of State on the second ballot.

A recess was then taken till 4.

The forenoon session was mainly consumed in discussing the merits of candidates by their several friends, but order was preserved. The galleries were crowded with citizens.

The afternoon session was consumed in balloting for Treasurer, without result.

Senator Alcorn will address the people at the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow night, and rumor says he will appear as an independent candidate against Ames.

Colored Men's Mass-Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—A large mass-meeting of colored citizens dissatisfied with the distribution of Federal patronage in this city was held in Montgomery Square to-night, to take into consideration, as the call for the meeting said, the political condition of the voters in the city and State, and adopt measures to secure the legitimate fruits of the rights of suffrage. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the leaders of the Republican party in this city, for ignoring their best friends, the colored people, and denouncing that party in the city and State for having ignored the colored voters.

San Francisco Compromise Nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The Democratic Legislative and Municipal Convention effected a compromise and nominated Philip Roach and Frank McCoppin for the State Senate.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In New England, and thence westward over the lake region, the pressure will diminish slightly, with light easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy or clear weather. For the South Atlantic States rising barometer, light northeasterly to southeasterly winds and areas of light rain, followed by less cloudiness and rising temperature on Friday. For the Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, lower temperature, increased pressure, light, variable winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, high temperature, with light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and generally clear weather.

Mr. Beecher Talks to a Woman's Suffrage Convention in New Hampshire.

LANCASTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—Henry Ward Beecher, in the open air, last evening, delivered the closing address of the Woman's Suffrage Convention to about 2,000 people. The address was to have been made in the loft of a mill, but the supports of the floor yielding to the weight of the crowd, all were obliged to go out-of-doors.

A BIG STEAL.

The Brooklyn City Treasury and Trust Company the Victims.

Rodman, the Secretary of the Trust Company, Charged with a Defalcation of $248,000.

A Number of City Officials Believed to Be Implicated.

Efforts Being Made to Indemnify the City and Hush the Matter Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The full details of the defalcation of Rodman, who was associated with Mills in the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which I advised you a month ago, have just been made public, and are sent by regular press dispatch; but it appears further to-night that the City Treasurer, Sprague, knew of Rodman's defalcation a year ago, when he detected him in stealing $50,000, but has continued him in office ever since. His total thefts amount to $237,000, and more are expected to be developed. Sprague is strongly condemned by his own paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Judge McCue, who was the patron of Sprague and Rodman, is believed to have known about it. No arrest is likely to follow, as Rodman threatens influential men whose secrets he knows.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—It is known that the Brooklyn City Treasury is involved in a common catastrophe with the Brooklyn Trust Company. Late last night it was ascertained that the City Treasury had been robbed of a large amount, and that Rodman, the late Assistant City Treasurer and Secretary of the Trust Company, was the guilty party. Rodman, acting in his double capacity, was enabled to cover up the deficiency by making false statements concerning the amount of the city money on deposit in the Trust Company. Looking over the accounts of the Trust Company and books of the City Treasury, Mr. Warren, the expert, who is engaged in examining them, finds the defalcations of Rodman to be as follows: From the City Treasury, $55,000; general fund, $98,000; Board of Education on deposit with Treasurer, $50,000. Total, $203,000. Of this amount the City Treasurer, Sprague, made good $55,000 by sale of his stock in the Brooklyn *Eagle* to William VanAnden. The bondsmen of Sprague are Henry Sanger, Robert L. Mulford, James Olewell, John Patton, and W. C. Kingsley. They are fully responsible, and the city will not be the loser. The bond of Rodman calls for $50,000, and is believed to be well secured.

It was said at the hall that Rodman would be secured before sundown, and lodged in the Raymond Street Jail. The arrest, it was understood, was to be made on an affidavit of City Treasurer Sprague, but if he failed to do so, the Comptroller, acting under advice of the Corporation Counsel, would get a warrant out for the arrest of Rodman. On the other hand, a prominent official says that they don't dare to lay a finger on Rodman, for he knows too much for them, and they are afraid he will tell all if they threaten to make him a scapegoat. It is also alleged that, in order to shield this alleged ring of speculators, the deficiency will be quietly met by parties who are directly responsible for the safe custody of the city funds.

At an early hour this morning, Mr. Sprague denied that there had been any defalcation, and Comptroller Schroder, although well aware there had been a defalcation, would not admit it. Two hours later, however, it was admitted by both these officials, who stated it was necessary for them to keep the matter quiet from the fact that they were engaged in raising an amount to make good the loss, so the city should not suffer. It's now understood that Sprague's bondsmen have pledged themselves to make good any deficiency, and that Sprague has made assignments of all his property to the city, even to his household goods.

There are those who assert that Mills, of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who was drowned at Coney Island, was implicated with Rodman in this deficiency.

Among other rumors which were rife was one that a certain city department was also involved in trouble, but the nature of the trouble was not defined. Inquiry from officials failed to develop anything satisfactory.

Mr. Warren has completed his examination of the books of the Trust Company, and has his report ready. No further discrepancies than those already known to the public have been discovered.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: The sum and substance of all the statements made is, that Rodman is to-day a defaulter to the extent of $248,000; that nearly three years ago he, with the assistance of Mr. Mills, stole $50,000, and more recently took the sums brought up against him to-day. The $50,000 first taken were discovered by the City Treasurer shortly after the theft, and made good by him without any publicity. He did not, however, remove Rodman, as he should have done, but allowed him to continue his robberies. In other words, for some mysterious reason, after finding this man had robbed the city, he permitted him to remain in actual control of its finances. How long it is since the City Treasury learned of the theft which caused the excitement of this morning has yet to be learned. As to the first operation of Rodman's, it is morally certain that he was seconded in it by Mills, for, besides finding their bank accounts increased exactly that amount, it is now also learned that in three days after that they loaned in a private way $50,000 to the Central Bank. Mills and Rodman simply took $50,000 out of the City Treasury and divided it between them. Whether they divided the amount found deficient yesterday or not remains for inquiry. The belief is that they did, and that the city was at their hands systematically victimized.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, made a formal complaint against ex-Deputy City Treasurer M. T. Rodman, of embezzling $203,000 of the funds of the City Treasury. Rodman was to-night placed under arrest, and two detectives detailed to watch him at his residence. Mr. Sprague will make a complete statement of the amount of defalcation to-morrow. Financially, Mr. Sprague is said to be completely ruined by the nefarious course of his dishonest deputy.

By a statement made to-night to the *Tribune* representative, Mr. Warren, the expert, says he began the examination of the Trust Company's books a week ago; but, before finishing them, City Treasurer Sprague urged him to examine the books of the City Treasury, because Sprague desired to ascertain the exact amount of the suspected deficiency, in order to make it good before the facts became public. On examining the books, all were found correct, but, upon obtaining the pass-books from the banks and the Trust Company, those from the other banks were found correct, but that from the Trust Company showed only about $300,000 balance belonging to the city, when $500,000 had been deposited there, leaving a deficiency of $200,000. Mr. Warren subsequently found certain checks which at first had been dishonored and had been paid, which reduced the deficiency to $160,000. Other sums were found to have been paid, which ultimately reduced the amount of the deficit there to $99,000 unaccounted for. Warren reported accordingly, on the 22d inst, to Mr. Sprague. The deficiency of $50,000 in the Board of Education account was next discovered. Warren says in looking over the accounts of the city sinking fund, which virtually was in the hands of Rodman, as Secretary of the Trust Company, the found things very crooked, and a deficiency, which existed before the collapse of the Company, was made good by Rodman when the Company resumed. Warren knows of no financial trouble in any other departments of Brooklyn.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 28.—A grand trial of plows came off to-day on the farm of J. B. Porterfield, near Sidney, in this county. Over 300 people were present, and plows were entered from twelve different manufactories. Twenty-six plows were on the ground, and the contest was exciting. Out of the whole number tried, five sulky-plows and one gang-plow seemed to give the most satisfaction. Between them there did not appear to be much difference in the quality of work done. The sulky-plows which gave the most satisfaction were the Hapgood, of St. Louis; Black & Irvine, of Apple River, Ill.; the Decatur; the Sattarly, of Taylorville, Ill., and the Briggs & Enoch, of Rockford, Ill. The plow trial took place under the auspices of the Sidney Farmers' Association, and resulted in giving the farmers in attendance a much better understanding of the relative merits of the different plows.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture is now in session and at work here, preparing for the annual State Fair, which will open at this place Sept. 1 and close Sept. 6. It promises to be a fine exhibition and a great success. Gov. R. W. Furnas is President of the Board.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREASURY RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury does not hesitate to declare that if the wants of the business community in his judgment required it, he will avail himself of the authority given by the law of March 3, 1863, to issue an additional amount of coin certificates which shall not exceed 20 per cent in the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury. Notwithstanding the general public opposition to the use of this power, the Secretary maintains that he both has the power at any time, in his judgment, to issue coin certificates for 20 per cent more coin than there is in the Treasury, as well as to issue an additional $46,000,000 of the legal tender reserves.

A COLORED KNOW-NOTHING LODGE.

The establishment of a colored Know-Nothing lodge in this city is not likely to be without results. In Virginia, the colored people, who constitute three-fourths of the voting strength of the Republican party, are entirely without representation on the Republican ticket, while the head of that ticket is a former rebel. The denunciation of this colored body by the Administration organ here has not effected its disbandment, and it is understood that the effect of this movement in Virginia is so much feared, that the subject was made as matter of grave consideration at the meeting here yesterday of Col. Hughes with some other of the candidates upon the Republican ticket. The movement, although more secret, is in its nature similar to the recent demonstration of the Colored Convention at Chillicothe, O.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last three years has just been published. It shows a reduction of the public debt for three years from July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1873, of $250,000,000. The net reduction during the last fiscal year, has, however, been only $43,667,530, which is something less than one-fifth of the whole reduction. It is stated that the net receipts of the year 1872 exceed those of the year 1873 by $4,500,000. The receipts from the tariff sources during the last year have been nearly $30,000,000 less than in the preceding year, and the Internal Revenue Department has received $17,000,000 less for the same period. The estimates for the appropriation made necessary by the regular annual increase in the postal service consequent upon the constant development of the country are 9 per cent over the aggregate appropriation of each preceding year. The accounts for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1873, now nearly adjusted, show that the estimate of the annual increase at 9 per cent has been realized within a small fraction of 1 per cent.

AN IMPORTANT POSTAL DECISION.

The Attorney General for the Post-Office Department has just given a very important opinion with regard to contracts with that Department, as to whether the Postmaster-General has discretion to remit fines and penalties imposed by the regulations upon contractors. The opinion is given that the code gives the Postmaster-General entire discretion in such cases. The case which called out this decision was a penalty imposed upon a contractor in Texas for a technical neglect of duty upon a route where he had been defrauded by another contractor.

THE SEAL-LOCK CONTROVERSY.

There has been so much scandal and charge of corruption in connection with the seal-lock controversy, which has now been pending for two months, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to disregard all existing bids and to advertise for new proposals. The new advertisement will provide that bids shall all be in by Sept. 10.

THE INDIANS.

A Doubtful Story About a Massacre of Settlers at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28.—A special from Waco, Texas, to the *Picayune* says: "The stage-driver brings in news that a large body of Indians surprised and captured Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, massacring the women and children, and nearly half of the fourth United States Cavalry."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Aug. 28.—The dispatch from Waco, Texas, via New Orleans, announcing the capture of Fort Sill by the Indians, is not credited at the Indian Superintendent's office in this city. Fort Sill is the headquarters of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. The Kiowas have been in on their reservation all summer, and the Comanches have done but little raiding. The Superintendent has letters from Agent Haworth, at Fort Scott, to as late a date as the 21st inst. In these he details the apparent friendly feelings of the Comanches, and says that three bands of young men that had been stealing horses in Texas had already brought in thirty-eight head to be returned, and the head man of the tribe had agreed that all the horses stolen from Texas should be given up. The Indians have for some time been looking for the arrival at Fort Sill of the Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree. It is time that they should have got there, and their arrival may have caused a general assemblage of the Indians, and this led to the rumor. The fort is a six-company fort, under command of Brev.-Brig.-Gen. Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, a brave and prudent officer, who would not be apt to be caught unawares. If anything of the kind had occurred, we should have been apt to hear of it first by Wichita, Kan., as a stage runs twice a week, carrying the United States mail between Wichita and Fort Sill, and one must have left Fort Sill last Monday, so that the news would be more likely to come that way than by way of Waco, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.—Inquiry has been made, both at the War Department and Indian Bureau, concerning the reported Indian massacre at Fort Sill. The officials in the War and Indian offices discredit the report. Two companies of the Tenth Cavalry and several companies of infantry are at Fort Sill, and it is considered certain that, should a massacre have occurred, information would have promptly reached here by a nearer route than via Waco.

Stock Run Off.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 28.—The Indians made a raid on Fairview, San Pete County, and ran off a number of stock. They were pursued, but found too strongly armed and located to attack. Aid has been asked from Gen. Morrow. The Indians were probably from the Uintah Reservation.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Earlville Races.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—The attendance at the races to-day was greatly in excess of that of yesterday, 2,500 being present. The weather was good, and the track in splendid condition. The Association is in high spirits, and horse men sanguine of success. In the trotting race for horses that never beat 3 minutes, fourteen horses were started, and five distanced in the first heat. Dan Brown won this race in three straight heats. Time of each heat, 2:48¼, 2:45¾, and 2:43¾.

In the race for horses that never beat 2:30, Kate Hazard was the winner. Best time, 2:35¼.

In the mile running race, John A. Logan was the winner.

Horse Killed on the Lewiston (Me.) Driving-Park.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 28.—By a collision on the driving-park, this morning, between the horses Bismarck and Mary, the latter was killed and the former badly cut. The driver of Bismarck was severely injured.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 21; Atlantics, 3.

Proposed Improvement of the Old Washington Headquarters at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A committee of citizens have undertaken to improve the appearance of Washington's headquarters in this city. The expenses will be defrayed by private subscriptions. The War Department in Washington promises co-operation. Secretary Belknap has ordered thirty cannon—ten Spanish, ten Mexican, and ten pieces captured during the late war—to be sent here to be placed on Headquarter Grounds.

The Cholera in Hungary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The English Consul-General at Pesth, Hungary, writes a friend in this city that the cholera there is far worse than publicly reported. The average deaths have been 600 a week in a population of less than 300,000. The disease appears in a virulent epidemic form.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Serious Accidents on Two Pennsylvania Railroads.

Collision on the Vandalia Road—Five Persons Injured.

Railroad Fatalities Elsewhere.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred to a passenger-train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Johnstown, yesterday. While running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, the second passenger-coach was thrown from the track in such a way that it ran into the bank of the river, and a deep embankment of about forty feet being on the other side, the platforms of the two front cars were jammed in, but not telescoped. The train was thrown from the track in such a way as to prop up the front passenger car at an angle of forty-five degrees. The rails and ties were torn up the whole length of the train, and the sleeping-coaches were thrown out upon the bank. The passengers were all found to be unhurt, with the exception of a few bruises.

An accident also occurred on the Panhandle Road, in Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, which fortunately did not result in the loss of human life, but caused a considerable destruction of property, and interfered with the passage of trains. A cattle-train, heavily laden, had arrived from the West, and was on its way to the East Liberty Stock-Yards. About eight cars passed in safety, but when the next reached that part of the bridge at the reverse curve formed by the rails of the Panhandle and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroads, one of the cars jumped the track, followed by two others. The train, which was going at considerable speed, parted in two. The sudden stoppage of the rear, and the momentum of the front, part of the train caused the jumpers and coupling gear to be pulled clear out of one car, the fifth from the engine. One car toppled over and remained suspended on the Carson street abutment of the bridge. Had it been three or four feet further on it would have fallen on a street-car, which was just passing under the bridge.

DOWINGTON, Pa., Aug. 28.—The passenger-train on the Pennsylvania Road, which left Philadelphia last night, ran into the rear end of a stock-train at Chester Valley. Three cars, the caboose of the latter, and the engine, express and baggage cars of the passenger-train were thrown from the track, blockading the road. John McDouree, flagman, was killed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—A collision occurred on the Vandalia Railroad at Macksville, one and a half miles west of this city, this evening, by which five persons were badly hurt. An engine with a pay-car was coming east and jumped the track on account of the spreading of a switch, and ran into the engine of a gravel train standing on a side-track. Both engines were totally wrecked and a caboose telescoped by a tender. The following were injured: J. W. Conlogne, former Superintendent; Frank McKeen, Acting Paymaster; James Southard, fireman; Jacob Sacks, engineer; James Ross, an old citizen; Laura Glavis; Miss Ross, a little granddaughter. None fatally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Aug. 28.—The day express on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track at Pond Creek, yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the removal of a pin from a switch. The engine was thrown into a ditch and capsized, followed by three baggage cars. No injury to any person is reported. It was necessary to build a track around the wreck for succeeding trains to pass, and disorder in the running of trains has reigned all day.

TROY, Aug. 28.—A blind man and his wife were killed at Bath to-day by the Hudson River Railroad train.

NEW YORK.

The Pacific Mail Company's Loan—Object of the Meeting of the State Assembly Committee on Transportation—Miscellaneous News Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Panama loan to the Pacific Mail appears to have been discounted before the transaction was accomplished. In view of the loan the Pacific Mail advanced to 45⅛, and when it was confidently expected to go to 50 at least, it fell off to 44⅝. The anticipation of a further advance led to large purchases by the shorts, and the consequences were that the stock was driven down nearly a point. Other markets dull and unchanged.

The Erie Directors were to have met to-day and pass the dividend on preferred stock, and probably on common stock, but President Watson's illness prevented the submission of the report.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The suppression by the Police Commissioners of several documents which are part of the public business of their department is subjecting them to sharp criticism. The latest documents which they attempted to conceal were a letter from Gov. Dix refusing to arm the police, and their own order, which, it is said, actually protects gambling-houses.

The Assembly Committee on Transportation will meet in Saratoga on Sept. 3, and it is likely that the State Senate Committee will meet at the same time. The object is to obtain all the information possible on the subject of transportation from the interior to the seaboard, and to be able to impress the United States Committee on Transportation that New York State possesses the most feasible and advantageous route, and the one most worthy of such improvement, at the expense of the Government, as will open it as the great channel of communication between the West and the Atlantic.

The Twelfth General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and Canada is being held in this city. The Secretary's report showed that twelve new circles had been organized during the past year, indicating an accession of about 4,000 members.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kansas State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Aug. 28.—The State Teachers' Association of Kansas began its annual meeting at Ottawa, last evening. John W. Homer, President of the Association, made the opening address. He facetiously alluded to the General Government in connection with the present hot weather, as divided into the legislative branch, the judicial branch, and Long Branch. He made a plea for better primary schools; favored the Kindergarten method of instruction, and urged a better arrangement of school-houses. They should be adorned and made attractive. He was not in favor of compulsory attendance upon common schools. Education should not come from the Government downward to the people, but pass from the living sense of the people outward. Properly trained and endowed, teachers would draw scholars.

Addresses were made to-day by Prof. Williams, of the Leavenworth Normal School, and by Prof. Mudge, of the Agricultural College. The Association is attended by a large body of teachers from our common schools and colleges, and by County Superintendents, and the State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Convention of Michigan County Superintendents of Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—The County Superintendents of Schools of this State have just been holding a Convention at Jackson, and adjourned to-day to meet at Grand Rapids on Aug. 24 of next year. They elected the following officers for the ensuing: President, J. S. Goodman, of Saginaw; Vice-Presidents, G. S. Wheeler, of Washtenaw; W. J. Bennett, of Jackson; E. J. Cook, of Shiawassee; E. J. Hall, of Kalamazoo; Secretary, C. A. Gower, of Genesee; Treasurer, C. C. Curtis, of Isabella; Executive Committee, J. A. Corbin, of Oakland; J. W. Beardslee, of St. Joseph; B. F. Welch, of Calhoun; Geo. C. Gordon, of Wayne; C. R. Coryell, of Hillsdale.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—S. G. Bradley, of Jefferson County, died this morning at the Hyle House, of inflammatory rheumatism. The Masons have taken charge of his remains.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28.—The Count of Menderstreen is dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Ex-Judge David Burnett, of this city, died this afternoon. He was one of the oldest newspaper-publishers in the country.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Mr. Huntley, Cashier of the Illinois Central wharf-boat, died here at 1 p. m., after an illness of five days. The steamers in port have their flags at half-mast.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The Rev. Father Richard Kane, editor-in-chief of the English part of the *Propagateur Catolique*, died this morning, aged 41. He was Professor of Greek at St. Mary's College at 18, and settled in Louisiana before he was 21, when he was ordained a priest in the ministry. He displayed great zeal, it is remembered, for successful oratorical efforts at St. Patrick's Church.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Herald Cable.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British Government decided to-day to send an expedition from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the expedition, and will be accompanied by a distinguished staff, his old colleagues of Red River, in addition to twenty selected officers, who are to organize the native Fantee levies, 15,000 strong. No British troops will accompany the expedition at present, but two battalions will be kept in readiness to co-operate if required. The expedition will leave Cape Coast Castle about New Year's, and return in March. Operations are to be confined to the cool season.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Roman Catholic Bishop Kiott has been sentenced to pay a fine of 400 thalers, and the Bishop Ledvesowski one of 200 thalers, for an infraction of the ecclesiastical laws in appointing clergymen without obtaining the sanction of the State authorities.

A dispatch from Leipsig says riots have occurred there in which a number of persons were injured. The authorities were compelled to call out the troops, who dispersed the rioters and restored order. The city is now tranquil, but troops are posted at various points so as to be in readiness to prevent any repetition of the disturbances. It is not stated what occasioned the riots.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—It is said that the Government has been compelled to abandon its intention of holding the trial of Marshal Bazaine at Compiegne. The town does not afford the necessary accommodations for the Court. No other place has yet been designated.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—During the past three months the French railroads have sold 360,000 tickets to religious pilgrims.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The artillerymen of the Barcelona garrison, who mutinied and endeavored to bring about a general revolt, have been tried by court-martial. Twelve of the most guilty are sentenced to death, and thirty to transportation to the penal colonies.

It has been ascertained that the cargo landed on the coast of Biscay by the steamer Deerhound consisted of condemned American small arms.

The Government has information which leads to the belief that the Carlists and Intransigentes are acting in concert.

BAYONNE, Aug. 28.—Don Carlos has issued a stringent order against the interference by his forces with railroad communication. The penalty of death is decreed for violation of this order.

The Carlists are repairing the telegraphic lines in the northern Provinces.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—The project of an International Postal Congress, to be held in this city, has been abandoned.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—Considerable excitement has been created among those interested in the affairs of the Exposition by the refusal of an English firm to accept a medal of merit which was awarded by judges.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Strange Fatality—Foul Play Suspected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Frank H. Miller, living on Railroad street, died from premature confinement. Two days afterwards Mr. Miller lost one of his children, 23 months old, and yesterday he suddenly sickened and died, supposed from excessive grief. Out of a happy family of four one week ago but one now remains. Mr. Miller was buried this afternoon by the Coopers' Union.

Levi Israel, peddler, in May last left for the Clay County mines to dispose of his wares, since which time his family have heard nothing from him, and surmise foul play.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Judge Treat, of the United States Court, to-day refused the application of E. A. Whitcomb for an injunction to restrain the old Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company from turning over their trusts to the new Board.

The Italian Convention to-day admitted the Detroit Society to the Union, and listened to the reports of the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, which were accepted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. L. Filipo, New York; Vice-President, Amonetti, Chicago; Secretary, J. D. Montedovico; Treasurer, A. T. Ghio, St. Louis.

Death From Lockjaw.

DESMOINES, Aug. 28.—J. B. Wooley, an engineer on the Rock Island Railroad, was accidentally shot about two weeks ago, while loading his gun, the charge and ramrod passing through his hand. The wound had apparently healed, and he expected to take his engine in a few days, but on Tuesday he showed symptoms of lock-jaw, and surgeons from this city were sent for, but it was too late, and he died from tetanus yesterday morning at Stuart. After his death, a dissection of his hand disclosed the gun-wad and a splinter of the ramrod in the wound.

Trial of El Paso Incendiaries.

EL PASO, Ill., Aug. 27.—The trial of George Goebel, of this place, for the burning of W. R. Bigham's carriage-shop and livery-stable, some time in June last, closed to-day before W. R. Willis and Benjamin Smith, Esqrs. The prosecution was managed by C. H. Chitty, of Metamora, and the defense by the Hon. A. M. Cavan, of El Paso. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but resulted, as everybody supposed, in binding the prisoner to appear at the Circuit Court. M. Socky is now being tried for the same offense.

The Ohio Methodists.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—In the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Springfield, considerable time was spent in passing superannuated ministers and discussion with reference to this subject. Rev. J. L. Chalpars, from the East Cincinnati District, animadverted severely on the want of discipline in this district, which led to the appointment of a special Committee to report thereon. The Rev. S. L. Yourtee was transferred to the Northern Ohio Conference.

The Texas Cattle-Fever in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Spanish fever, or Texas cattle-disease, has broken out in dairies in this city, and some twenty-five cows have died in the past two days. It is not known how the disease was communicated to the dairy-cattle, but the sanitary officers are making a thorough investigation of the matter. There are no evidences of the disease in the Stock-Yards, and every precaution will be taken to prevent a spread of the plague.

Youthful Depravity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 28.—Yesterday morning, several boys went out from this city to pick hazelnuts. On reaching the place selected, they found three or four girls, one of whom they seized, and dragged her into the bushes, and ravished her in a horrible manner. The girl's name is Louisa Duccini, and is but 11 years old. The affair has been kept quiet in hopes that the young fiends will be arrested.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 773; shipments, 647; market depressed, buyers operating cautiously, with little confidence in Eastern markets; supply mostly through Texas steers and cows; limited supply good shipping grades; sales of through Texan cows at $1.25@1.55; medium native steers, $3.50; extra do, $4.75; 25 corn-fed Texas steers, $3.25@3.65; fresh Texas steers, lot, $2.10@2.43.

Hogs—Packers held off; Eastern shippers did the bulk of operating, demanding concessions and obtained them; extreme range, $3.85@4.00.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—SMITH—Aug. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Dr. Lackie Miller, M. D., and Emilie J., only daughter of Washington Smith, Esq., of this city.

DIVORCES.

MUTERT—By the Hon. Judge Gary, in the Superior Court, yesterday, Mary from Frederick Mutert.

BEARDSLEE—By the Hon. Judge Gary, in the Superior Court, yesterday, Annie G. from Othniel Beardslee (with alimony).

DEATHS.

HUGUELET—Drowned, on the night of the 19th of August, Edward Huguelet, with initials "E. D. H." on right arm and Goddess of Liberty on same arm with India ink; left hand gone; about 25 years of age; sandy complexion; mustache and chin whiskers. If found, give information to parents, at 46 Cedar-st.

BURNS—On the afternoon of Aug. 28, at his late residence, 184 South Desplaines-st., Patrick McMahon Burns, aged 54 years.

Funeral Saturday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from same place, to Calvary by carriages. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

HANLEY—At Ogden, Ia., Aug. 21, Miss Libbie Hanley, daughter of Edwin Hanley, of Essex, Vt., and sister of Mrs. A. C. Jones, of this city, aged 21 years.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

MEE—In this city, on the 28th inst., Marie Jane, daughter of Edward and Eliza A. Mee, aged 13 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her parents, 322 Noble-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

NEIL—In this city, Aug. 28, Peter Neil, at his residence, 1006 South State-st.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his residence, at 2 o'clock on Friday, Aug. 29.

☞ Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

COLLINS—At his residence, 163 Warren-av., John Collins.

Funeral at 1 o'clock to-day (Friday). Carriage to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. C. F. Butters, our sales this week will be postponed. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TWO FIRST-CLASS
MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS,
WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ON
Van Buren-st., S. E. cor. Paulina-st.,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
On Terms Unusually Favorable to the Purchaser, on Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 3, 1873, at 3½ o'clock, on the Premises.

These Houses are now, having just been completed. They are built in the latest style, of the best material, in the most substantial manner, with a view to comfort and economy. Accessible by cars on Van Buren-st.

The Title is guaranteed perfect.

They can be inspected at any time before the sale. For terms and further particulars, see Messrs. HALL & WINCH, owners, or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MOST STYLISH
PROPERTY
IN THE
VICINITY OF CHICAGO.

Combining proximity to the city by elegant drives and railway facilities, with gas, water, and the unequaled attractions of South Park and Boulevard improvements.

THIS PROPERTY,
Which will be sold without reserve
Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 4, '73,
At 3 1-2 o'clock, on the ground,

Is located in the block bounded on the north by Fiftieth-st.; east on Drexel Boulevard, which is 200 feet wide and beautifully adorned; south on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard, which is 400 feet wide at the intersection of and overlooking the Park; west on Cottage Grove-av., 100 feet in width.

The Lots on Drexel Boulevard range from 191 to 231 feet in depth; on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard at entrance of the Park, 208 feet in depth; on Fiftieth-st., 200 feet; on Cottage Grove-av., 140 feet, with 20-foot alleys.

This property is all under-drained and connected with the best sewer in Cook County, being 9½ feet deep, allowing cellars of more than ordinary depth—a point worthy of consideration in locating HOMES. Gas is already introduced in Hyde Park, and contracts let for water by the Holly system from the lake. It is also handsomely ornamented by a great variety of choice and well-advanced thrifty trees and shrubbery.

The Boulevards being owned by the South Park Commission, insures their constant and beautiful ornamentation, sprinkling, and police government.

The Lots are now conspicuously numbered on the ground.

The terms are: One-sixth cash on day of sale; one-sixth cash in 30 days; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent, secured by trust deed on the property or by other arrangements with the owner, GEO. H. ROZET, Esq., 155 LaSalle-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
10 RESIDENCE LOTS,
CORNER OF
Garibaldi and Thirty-first-sts.,
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 29,
At 3 o'clock, on the grounds.
5 Lots fronting on Garibaldi-st.
5 Lots fronting on Thirty-first-st.
25 by 125 feet each to an alley.

These Lots are finely located on the above-named streets, west of State-st., in a thickly settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $100 required on each Lot.

Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. cars to Thirty-first-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

635 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE
Elegant Marble Front Dwelling
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, August 30, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Body Brussels Carpets; Beds and Bedding; Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, one Piano, Lights, maker.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture!

Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Parlor and Office Desks, Mirrors, Carpets, 12 crates W. G. Crockery, Glassware, Open and Top Buggies, Single and Double Harness.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, attorney for the Mortgagees, will, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 30th instant, upon the premises known as 500 South Halsted-st., Chicago, sell at Public Auction, for cash, under a mortgage made by Henry Filer to the firm of "John Matthews," of New York, machinery for the manufacture of Soda Water, Bottling Machines, Corking Machines, Boilers, &c., Horses, three splendid Soda Water Wagons, one large Spring Wagon, Bottles, Siphons, &c., &c.
M. P. BRADY, Attorney.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.
Salesroom 41 South Canal-st.
Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m., Parlor Sets in Rep and Hair Cloth, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Carpets, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Carpets, &c. Also, a general assortment of Household Goods, to be sold to pay Warehouse charges.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

At Auction on Saturday, 9:30 a. m., we will sell, without any reserve, Marble-Top Chamber Suits, elegant Parlor Sets, and Household Furniture of every description, both new and second-hand, including a fine lot of [illegible], Cooking and Heating Stoves, new Hair, [illegible] Spring Mattresses, 20 new Single and Double Harness. Also, 100 doz. Hat Racks and a fine line of Chromos.